# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 19, 1847. [NO. 1546.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. 1

**12** BOXES Tin Plate, ⅓ X, and a few bundles Wire, assorted sizes; likewise a few dozen (Wightman's) Steel Shovels and Spades. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

### Fresh Thomastown Lime.

JUST received, 50 casks; and 10 large casks Calcined Plaster Paris, for builders' use, which will be sold low by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

### Fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, just received.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Jan'y 8, 1847. 45-1w

### Sketches of North Carolina.

BY the Rev. WM. HENRY FOOTE, just received, price $2, by
E. J. HALE.

### ☞ The Exercises of Pleasant

Grove Academy, 2 miles East of Floral College, on the Fayetteville Road, have commenced under the charge of Mr. Jesse Bethea, who is immediately from Columbia College, S. C. The Trustees of said Academy feel no hesitation in recommending Mr. Bethea to the public, and also recommending the situation of the Academy for fine water and unsurpassed health, as also for morality. Board can be had in the neighborhood, in respectable families, for six dollars per month.

Tuition per Session as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Orthography, Reading, and Writing, | $6 00 |
| For Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography, | 8 00 |
| For Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, | 10 00 |

MALCOM PURCELL,
ANGUS McMILLAN,
J. McEACHIN,
PETER MACEACHIN,
MALCOM CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORRISON.
Jan. 7. 45-2w

### $25 REWARD.

ON the 31st Dec. last my boy FRED, in company with other negroes, on his return from Wilmington, left this place for home, but separated from them near the plantation of Mr. Carleton Campbell, saying he was too unwell to go home, and would return to town. Since then I have been unable to hear from him. The said boy had on a frock coat and pants, both of Salem cloth, and tarpaulin hat. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, light complected, speaks quickly and intelligently. I will give the above reward to any person who will return him to me, or secure him so that I can get him.
B. F. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 11, 1847. 45-3w

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to sell off a portion of his Lands, will sell at public auction in the Town of Carthage, Moore county, on the 15th day of February next, it being Sup. Court week, his elegant Mansion, and Store Houses and Lots, in said town.

Also, four unimproved Lots, contiguous thereto.

Also, a Tract of Land of ten Acres, adjoining the town of Carthage.

Also, a tract of Wood Land, of two hundred Acres, near the town of Carthage.

To all who wish to purchase such property and have not seen it, I would mention as an inducement, that the property is located in a pleasant and healthy section of country, and to one wishing to engage in merchandizing, the situation of the property is most desirable. The Mansion House is commodious and elegant, with a basement story of stone. The Out-houses are neat and convenient. The Store House is in good repair, and well suited for business. The Lands are well timbered, and as good as any in the immediate vicinity. There are also two well conducted Academies in the place, equal to any of the kind in the State, in successful operation.

The terms will be liberal, and payments may be made in likely young Negroes, or in Notes with approved security.
WILLIAM HANCOCK.
Jan. 12 45-1m

### BRILLIANT LOTTERIES, FOR JANUARY, 1847.

**J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,**
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

### $30,000.
### ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class D, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, January 23, 1847.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,278, 10 Prizes of 1,250, 25 of 1,000, 25 of 500, 50 of 300, &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of | 25 Wholes, | | $130 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 25 Halves, | 65 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 25 Quarters, | 32 50 |

### $25,000.
### ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, January 30, 1847.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 66.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,750, 1 of 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 15 of 500, 20 of 250, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of | 22 Wholes | | $100 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 22 Halves | 50 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 22 Quarters | 25 00 |

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

**J. & C. MAURY,**
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO, Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)
Washington City, D. C.
Jan'y 7, 1847. 45-tdpd

### SARDINES AND LONDON PORTER.

JUST received, a fresh supply of LONDON PORTER, in pint bottles.

Also, a fresh supply of SARDINES, in half and quarter boxes.

For sale at the "Liberty Point House," by
JOS. BOOKSBANK.
Jan'y 16, 1847. 45-3w

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, Anvils, Vises, and Screw Plates, of good quality, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 11, 1847. 45tf

### The Sketches of North Carolina,

Historical and Biographical, by the Rev. Wm. Henry Foote, may be had at the Stores of Geo. McNeill and Hervey Leete, in Fayetteville.
Jan. 7. 45-3w

### *Wholesome and Economical Food for Horses, Cattle, &c.,*
### PREPARED BY KNOWLTON'S PATENT.

THE above named Patent may be obtained by mill owners in the counties of Bladen, Robeson, and Cumberland, by applying to the subscriber. If desired, a competent person will be sent to apply it. The operation of the Patent for grinding corn in the shuck may be seen at Russell's Mill in this place.
M. RUSSELL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 29, 1846. 1w

☞ Attention is particularly called to the subjoined statement of H. Elliot, Esq.—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Dec. 29, 1846.

*Rev'd and Dear Sir:* I have now tried Knowlton's plan for grinding ears of corn twelve months, and during that time have particularly noticed the effects of the food on my horses and cattle, and can say that it has undoubtedly afforded me the best food I have ever used. My horses have done good service, kept in fine order, and been more healthy than I ever had them before, and that, too, with a small portion more than two-thirds of the grain the same number of ears of corn would have produced. There are various opinions of the quantity of corn saved by crushing the ear. I have therefore been particular in testing it in every possible manner, and am now convinced that there is the same nutriment in 7 ears of corn with the shuck that there is in 10 fed in the ear, besides a large addition of food to distend the stomach, assist digestion, and counteract the excess of heat that would be produced by an additional quantity of grain. The mill rock to which you applied the improvement is too light, and has not sufficient weight of water to crush well, the rock being only 3 feet in diameter and averaging only 13 inches in thickness, and never having more than 6 feet water on the trunk; but with a slight improvement to your plan of dressing (that you have been apprised of and are at liberty to use,) my mill has ground 7 bushels of shelled corn into excellent meal in one hour, 18 bushels of ears of corn with the shuck, or 24 bushels without the shuck, in one hour. I fatted a part of my hogs last year on crushed corn without the shuck, ground coarse and boiled, and was so well pleased with it, that I expect to feed the whole of my hogs on it this winter.

I am now building a mill at my plantation, for which I want the patent and a runner for a rock 14 inches thick. I expect to see you as soon as my health will permit.
Very respectfully,
HENRY ELLIOT.
Rev'd M. Russell.

**50** CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
10 casks Roman Cement,
5 " Calcined Plaster Paris,
Paints, Oil, Window Glass, and Putty,
For sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

CONNECTICUT SHAD, and No. 1 Mackerel, a few half barrels, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 28. 43 tf

**6** THOROUGH bred Berkshire Pigs for Sale, 5 months old.
J. WADDILL.
December 28, 1846.

**LAMP OIL.**—Best Winter strained bleach'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

**POTASH**, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

### Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,

of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

### Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

### NEW CROP MOLASSES,

A SUPERIOR article,—7 hogsheads and 3 tierces, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 4, 1847. 44f

THE Subscribers are prepared to furnish Turpentine makers with five thousand empty barrels in perfect order. Those who wish to purchase will please leave a memorandum of the number of barrels they will require.
T. S. & C. LUTTERLOH.
January 5, 1847. 44-3w

### Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

### A CARD.

ALL persons having claims against J. Waddell Jr. will please present them for pay: and those indebted to him previous to April, 1846, will please call and pay, or he will be under the unpleasant necessity of enforcing the collection.
January 4, 1847. 44-3w

### Henry's Magnesia, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
44

### Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne

Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

### Important Information to all Merchants.

PHILADELPHIA is well known to stand unrivalled in the trade of

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c.

The most extensive manufacturers are

### SLEEPER & FENNER,

Who have prepared the largest and best assortment of

### Silk Parasols and Parasolettes

Ever offered to the merchants of America. They will not say they are "the largest and cheapest in the world," but they will say they have the best assortment in the United States. As they have adopted every improvement in machinery, manufacture mainly by steam, and have carried the division of labor to a great extent, they are prepared to offer lower prices than ever before. Those merchants who will favor them with an early call and examine their stock will be satisfied. Those who are not coming to the city, but who will entrust their orders to S. & F., per mail, shall be convinced, that they are faithfully executed. Every article is at the lowest net cash price, from which no abatement is made.

Small profits, large returns, and the mutual interests of buyer and seller, on a broad scale, is the object and basis of this long established house.

**126 Market street, Philadelphia.**
Jan'y 1, 1847. 44-7w

### Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.

44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

### $40 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, my Negro man JAKE. He is a low, black, thick set boy, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, weighs one hundred and forty-five or six pounds, talks slow, aged about 40. He may have been decoyed off by some white person, as some of his relations have gone to the West. He left on the 25th inst. with a pass to go to Wm. Kirby's, and he wore away a black fur hat, a black cloth overcoat with velvet collar, black sattinet pants, dark colored vest, jeans coat, and took a blue cloth coat with him. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me in Wadesborough, or Twenty-five Dollars if lodged in any Jail so I get him again. He formerly belonged to Thomas Waddill of Fayetteville, N. C. He got him of James H. Martin, or Jas. H. Martin's Estate, of this county.
GEO. S. HUBBARD.
Wadesboro', Anson co., Dec 30, 1846. 44tf

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, qualified as Executors to the Last Will and Testament of the late Peter McKellar, hereby request all persons having claims against the Estate to produce them, proved according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
JOHN McKELLAR,
LAUCHLIN McKELLAR,
Executors.
Dec. 14, 1846. 43tf

### FRESH RAISINS.

**50** WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes. Rec'd this day and for Sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 27th, 1846. 34-tf

### Cologne Water, by the gallon

or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

### Thyme, Summer Savory, and

Sweet Marjoram, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
Richmond Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Alexander McDonald *vs.* James L. Vaughan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James L. Vaughan, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James L. Vaughan to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead or replevy, or this cause will be heard ex parte, and judgment had pro confesso.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence. Test 10th Dec 1846.
WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50] 44-6w

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY—*In Equity.*

Amos Lyles and wife Elizabeth, *vs.* Elisha Parmenter, Needham Parmenter, and Henry L. Adcock.

Original Bill—to March Term, 1847.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisha Parmenter, Needham Parmenter, and Henry L. Adcock, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's said bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.
WM. E. TROY, Clerk & Master.
[Pr. adv. $3 25] 43-6w

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY—*In Equity.*

Thos. Waddill, John Waddill, and Jas. M. Waddill, *vs.* Joshua Allen and wife Caroline, Robert Lanier and wife Margaret, Matthew Waddill, and Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, dec'd, and others.

Supplemental and Amended Bill, to March Term, 1847.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Julia Ann Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, and Mary Jane Tomlinson, children of Richard Tomlinson and Nancy his wife; Thomas Tomlinson, Margaret Tomlinson, Jas. Tomlinson, Caroline Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, and Sydney H., children of James Tomlinson and Elizabeth his wife; Ann Jemima Hill, Emily Hill, Margaret Hill, Thomas Hill, Robert M. Hill, Caroline Hill, William Hill, and Mary Jane Hill, children of John Hill and Mary his wife, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's said Bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.
WM. E. TROY, Clerk & Master.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

W. & G. J. Allen *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiffs shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and in the 71st year of American Independence.
D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 43-6w

### NEW BOOKS.

HEADLEY'S Sacred Mountains, $2 50; Headley's Napoleon and his Marshals, $2 50; Bulwer's New Novel, Lucretia, 25; John Q. Adams's Lives of Distinguished Statesmen, 25; Colton's Rights of Labor, 25; Dickens's Chimes and Christmas Carol, 37; Mrs. Jamieson's Memoirs and Essays, 37; Rory O'More, an Irish National Romance, by Lover, 50; Legends and Stories of Ireland, by ditto, 50; The New Timon, a Romance of London, 87. With a variety of School Books, Blank Books, &c.
E. J. HALE.

### Olive Oil Soap, for chapped

hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

### FIRE CRACKERS.

**35** BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 21, 1846. 34-tf

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

John W. Stuart *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen'r, dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.
D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25] 43-6w

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

William D. Watkins *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd.

Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Richard Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, William Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, 2d, James Tomlinson, 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sydney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, tenant by the courtesy, and Ann Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert M., Caroline, William, and Mary Jane Hill:

It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made as to them, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them, and each of them, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday in May 1847, at the Court House in Albemarle, and then and there to show cause, if any, wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have Execution against the real estate of Thomas Waddill, dec'd, aforesaid.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the second Monday in November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 71st.
D. HEARNE, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 25] 43-6w

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

William Goldson and wife Mary Jane, *vs.* Malcom D. McNeill and Martha R. his wife, John J. Alston and others, heirs at law of George W. Alston, dec'd.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-resident personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.
A. C. CURRY, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

William Goldson and wife Mary Jane, and Martha H. Alston, *vs.* Malcom D. McNeill, Adm'r of George W. Alston, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston, one of the heirs at law of George W. Alston, dec'd, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-resident personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.
A. C. CURRY, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 41-6w

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Mary McIntosh, *vs.* John J. McIntosh and others, heirs at law of Neill McIntosh, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander McIntosh and William McIntosh, heirs at law of Neill McIntosh, dec'd, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1846.
A. C. CURRY, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 50] 41-6w

### NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the Estate, must present them properly authenticated, and within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
DAVID TORRENCE.
December 28, 1846. 43tf

### TURPENTINE AND TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

**8000** ACRES superior LAND for Turpentine, Tar and Timber, on Big Rockfish and Puppy Creek, 12 to 15 miles South of this place. On the premises are two or three good Mill sites. Rafts can go down either stream the most of the year. There has been no timber cut on these lands. A distillery could be put up to great advantage. Turpentine is made a short distance off, which the makers would be pleased to have a home market for. To a purchaser for the whole tract, a great bargain would be given; say about one half its value. Also several small parcels of land near this place.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1847. 44-3w

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas for Cumberland county, 1846, taken out Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the late Constant Johnston, hereby requests all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims, to present them, proved according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
MARIA JOHNSON, Adm'x.
January 4, 1847. 44-3w

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of January 1847.

A—Kenneth Anderson, Murdoch Anderson, Philip P. Anderson.

[illegible]

JOHN MACRAE, Postmaster.

### STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

William R. Leggett and Sarah Pittman, Executor and Executrix of the last will and Testament of Jesse Pittman, sen. deceased, *vs.* Jesse Pittman.

Petition for Sale and Division of a Slave.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Pittman, the Defendant in this case, is not a Resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, and plead answer or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard Exparte.

Witness, Shadrack Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 71st year.
SHD. HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 00] 42-6w

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Gen. Taylor enjoys the glory of having conquered the Northern Indians at Fort Harrison. He enjoys the glory of having conquered the Southern Indians on the Withlacoochee. He enjoys the glory of having conquered the Mexicans on the immortal field of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey. He enjoys the glory of exhibiting a moderation, a modesty, and a magnanimity in the hour of victory equal to his transcendent coolness and skill and courage in the hour of conflict. But, alas for the unfortunate old hero, he does not enjoy the honor of an approving mention in James K. Polk's message to Congress! Wanting this glory, what are all his other blended glories worth?—[*Louisville Jour.*

*The Fair and the Brave.*—In the presence of a large number of spectators, Miss Louisa Vogler, of Salisbury, presented last week, to Capt. Long's Company of Volunteers, a beautiful Flag, accompanied by a still more beautiful Speech.

The Mobile Herald, of Dec. 29, says: Mr. Thomas Wright, of Albany, committed suicide in that city a few days ago. He was wealthy, and so pursued by the idea that he would lose all his property and be reduced to want, that he cut his throat.

*Federal Relations.*—A member of the Iowa Legislature was highly indignant at the Speaker of the House when he announced him a member of the committee on "Federal Relations." He considered it a rank, biting insult. "Look here, Mr. Speaker," said he, "none of your tricks upon travellers. You needn't think because I am a new member, you can run a rig upon me. I am not as green as you suppose. Go to thunder with your *federal relations!* I havn't one of them in the world—and wouldn't own him if I had."—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

*Plank Roads.*—The Rome Sentinel states that active measures are being taken to construct plank roads from Rome to Oswego, and from Rome to Boonville. These are important routes, and the roads greatly desired.

The noble address of La Rochejaquelin to his soldiers is one of the finest specimens of the laconic: "If I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge me; if I flinch kill me."

### SPEECH OF MR. GILMER OF GUILFORD.

*In reply to Mr. Cameron of Cumberland, on the resolution to appropriate $10,000 to the volunteers. (Reported by the Star.)*

The gentleman from Cumberland, (said Mr. Gilmer,) says he regrets to hear expressed here or elsewhere that Government was in the wrong. If the gentleman had understood him to endeavor to put the *Government* in the wrong, unless he meant the *President*, he had totally mistaken his object. It had become fashionable here and elsewhere to make the President the Government.—He denied that the President was the Government. No such monarchical sentiment could be tolerated by the freemen of this country. It was the offspring of highest toned federalism and would lead to absolute and unmitigated despotism.

Mr. G. was also misunderstood as to what he had said of the position of Mexico. He did not say that Mexico was an injured and wronged people. He said Mexico was in the wrong. He was willing to admit we had just cause of war with Mexico. It was not the war with Mexico of which he complained, but the means by which it was brought about—the war upon the constitution—the vital stab which it gave to the principle upon which our government is founded—the sovereignty of the people. The manner in which the President had acted was the same as if a Sheriff should arrest a murderer, and without waiting for a trial and sentence of court, should himself proceed upon his own responsibility to execute him. What use would there be for law, if such proceedings were sanctioned, whether in a Sheriff or a President? He had said the President was in the wrong; he had said the President knew war would result from his military order; and he had said that knowing it, he ought to have called upon Congress to take order for its prevention, or for the defence. Why, instead of writing letters in Dec. '45 and Jan. '46, to Gen. Taylor to extend his march south to the Rio Grande, and there point his cannon into the enemies houses, did he not apply to Congress for instructions? That body was in session; the Constitution declared that it had [illegible] to declare war. Why did he take it upon himself to declare war? Why did he not send a message to Congress, stating the situation of affairs, and ask the Constitutional authority to take that step?

The Senator from Cumberland regretted to hear any thing said by way of sympathy with Mexico! Who, indignantly demanded Mr. G., had said any such thing? Did he pretend to say the Whig party were doing any such thing? Who could say, in the face of what was going on throughout the country? He would not ask who, when the country was [illegible], had rallied under the standard of their country? who had gone in the shape of charging squadrons into the cannon's mouth? who had liberally given their private contributions? who had led our gallant army to victory on the gory fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma? who had poured out their blood to enrich the barren plains of Mexico? who stormed the almost impregnable castles of Monterey? who have fallen in their country's cause? These questions need not be asked. Are these the acts of traitors or cowards? Were there no Whigs among these? The Whig party of the country have too much patriotism, too much love of country to be hurt by the insidious attacks, the false and unjust charges made upon them by the partizan presses and orators of the day.

A new mode of attack, continued Mr. G., had recently been invented, and that in high quarters—which was, that if any Whig dared to express any sentiment contrary to the President, he is guilty of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy"—for daring to differ from his Majesty, he is guilty of high treason! This, in the mouths of unscrupulous demagogues, was to be made to tell against Whigs in elections—this was to shut up the mouths of Senators—and to silence the voice of truth and justice—and lead to a tame and silent submission to resistless usurpation, and finally to the reign of despotism. He was willing to sacrifice his life and his all for his country. But he never would surrender to the *dictum* of the President or his supple minions, that freedom of speech which was guaranteed to the freemen of this country by the constitution—the right to canvass the conduct of our public servants—aye, and to condemn even the President, when he does wrong. That officer had made war upon the Constitution. By his acts the constitution of the country had been trampled under foot. He had rather see pestilence sweep over the country; he had rather see the fairest portions of the continent broken and shattered by earthquakes, than to see the Constitution destroyed. These disasters could be repaired by the plastic hand of time; but a broken and ruined Constitution can never be restored. It was the hope and protection of the country—the boast and glory of the age. There never was but one such instrument—it was the offspring of more than human wisdom—destroy it and it would be lost to the world forever.

He had said, and all they desired the resolution to say, was, that this war in its inceptive state, was by an infraction of the Constitution; but now it had received the aid of the Whigs who were willing to "aid and comfort" the soldiers. This was the [illegible] in front of the war—in this was the high treason of which the Whig party were guilty. They held in scorn—in utter contempt, the malignant and impotent efforts which were being made to deter them from speaking their opinions of the President. [illegible] What! said Mr. G., shall it ever come to this, that a free American citizen can't speak of the President, without being branded with Treason—with inveighing against the Government! He held it would be culpable neglect of a high and holy duty, which they owed to their country—it would be a want of self respect, to shrink, under such circumstances, from an expression of their opinions. The friends of the President might speak, and he would not censure them for a bold and manly expression of opinion; he would not charge them with a want of patriotism; nor would he surrender the privilege of doing the same, nor submit to such imputations from any quarter.

### SPEECH OF MR. WASHINGTON, OF CRAVEN,
*On the Finances, and maintaining the State's Credit.*

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the Engrossed Resolution in relation to the borrowing of money by the Public Treasurer, and asking the concurrence of the House. [This Resolution authorises the Public Treasurer to borrow from the Banks of this State, the Literary Fund, or the Internal Improvement Fund, the sum of $100,000, which money, or a part, is requisite to meet the Bonds given by the State, which fall due on Monday next.] The Resolution passed first reading, and was read a second time, when Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, moved to amend the Resolution by striking out in the 4th section the words "the Literary Fund," and on that question called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Mebane, and others, having addressed the House in favor of the amendment—

Mr. WASHINGTON, of Craven, said, not being a member of the Committee on Finance, by whom the Resolution under consideration had been reported to the House, he had not intended saying a word upon it. But having been personally alluded to by his friend from Orange, (Mr. Mebane,) in the course of his remarks, and being urged by several gentlemen around him, he felt constrained to make a few remarks.

He had listened, he said, with astonishment to the remarks of gentlemen of the opposition, who had addressed the House on the Resolution. What (he asked) was the object of the Resolution? It was to authorize the Public Treasurer to borrow from the Internal Improvement fund, the Literary fund, or from either of the Banks of this State, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to meet the demands on the Public Treasury, falling due to-morrow. Could there be any thing wrong in this? The State of North Carolina had become liable to pay a certain sum of money on the 1st day of January 1847, how, by whom, or for what, that liability had been incurred, it was now not only unnecessary, but improper to inquire. Who is to blame for the present state of things, was a question which might be *hereafter* discussed and settled; the important question *now* was, how this obligation was to be met. The debt was now due, and there was no money in the Treasury; and the simple, plain, naked truth was, that it must be borrowed, or we must resort to repudiation. Was there a gentleman on that floor, who was willing to see the good old North State thus disgraced, her credit dishonored, her fair fame tarnished, and her well earned and well established reputation for honesty gone forever? He did not believe there was. He was proud to say, that within her borders, he had never yet heard the first advocate of the abominable, detestable, and degrading doctrine of repudiation.

Gentlemen had insisted, however, that the present emergency ought to have been provided for by some general scheme of Finance, brought forward at the present Session. But could they be in earnest in such a suggestion? Suppose the very best scheme imaginable had been recommended, could it have been adopted, and the money realized under it, in time to meet the present emergency? Certainly not. If a Tax Bill as general and extensive as some gentlemen seem to desire, had been reported and adopted, the money could not have been raised under it, until next year, and some provision to meet the engagements of the State, now pressing upon her, would have still been necessary. Mr. W. was not, he said, a member of the Committee on Finance, and could not, therefore, say what precise plan of Finance would be recommended to the House by that Committee, but from the constitution of the Committee, and his personal knowledge of the character and qualifications of the gentlemen who composed it, he had no hesitation in saying, that some measure, suitable to the exigencies of the times, would be reported; and he now gave notice, that he was prepared to go as far as any man on the floor, Whig or Democrat, to provide ways and means to meet the engagements of the State.

But some gentlemen, while expressing a willingness to vote for a Resolution, authorising the Public Treasurer to borrow money from the Banks, or any other quarter, are exceedingly unwilling to authorize a loan from the *Literary Fund*. Why?—That fund is not loaned out, is lying idle in Bank, drawing no interest. If loaned out, it must be either to individuals or the State, and gentlemen who are unwilling to authorise the Public Treasurer to borrow from that fund, in effect say, that they had rather trust individuals than the sovereign State of North Carolina. And had we come to that? Were the Representatives of the people of North Carolina prepared to say, that they were unwilling to trust the people with a loan of some few thousand of dollars of their own money? He hoped not. He humbly trusted that the day might never come, when such a doctrine should be either avowed or practised upon.

Gentlemen had, however, intimated that the Legislature, when the time came for the repayment of the money borrowed from the Literary Fund, might abolish the Literary Board and repudiate the debt. Yes, so they might, and they might do it now, and appropriate the Fund to the payment of debts of the State. The Board and its funds were both creatures of the Legislature, and having been thus created by that body, they could be by the same body destroyed. But he should like to see the man that was bold enough to admit such a proposition. There was no man on that floor who felt a deeper interest in the cause of Education than Mr. W. did. There was no man who would more carefully guard the Common School Fund. He was pleased, yes, proud to say, that the Common School system had operated well in his county, and that he represented on that floor a constituency who were not only fully alive to the importance of the subject, but generous and liberal in their support of the good and glorious cause. He would be the last man to yield a dollar of the fund. But the interest of that fund, only, was allowed to be used for Educational purposes—to make that interest, the money must be loaned out. The State, if unable to borrow elsewhere, upon as good terms, was anxious to procure a loan from that fund. She was willing to provide for the punctual payment of the interest, and to secure the payment of the principal when required, and Mr. W. really thought, that gentlemen who were unwilling to authorize such a loan, manifested an unnatural and unreasonable distrust of themselves, and were influenced by fears, unfounded and imaginary.

Mr. W. said, he could not resume his seat, without entering his solemn protest against the party character which some gentlemen seemed disposed to give this measure. It was no party question, but one deeply involving the honor and credit of the State. He was, (he said,) on some questions, a party man, but he never had yet, and he hoped he never should, love his party better than his country. On questions which concerned the honor of the State and the welfare of the people, he was determined to know nothing but his country and her best interest, and he hoped that on this, as well as on all other questions involving the honor of the good old North State, the members upon that floor, would be all Whigs and all Democrats, and forgetting all party ties and distinctions, would rally as one man to the rescue.

He hoped the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rowan (Mr. Ellis) would not prevail, but that the Resolution would pass the House precisely as it was received from the Senate.

Several other gentlemen participated in the discussion of the amendment proposed by Mr. Ellis, but it was rejected—Yeas 40, Nays 68. The question then recurred on the passage of the Resolution on its second reading, when it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 89, Nays 20.

### A MITE FOR THE POOR.

Think of the wretched room,
Of the embers burning low—
Think of the scanty garb,
Of the child of want and woe,
Ye, whose bright cup of life
With wealth is running o'er,
Think of your brother man—
Relieve him from your store.

If the widow's humble smile
Received the Saviour's praise,
Shall not your gifts be blest
In these our later days?
Aye! every deed of love
Is a bright and sparkling gem,
To be wreathed by angel hands
In our heavenly diadem.

Among our Texas exchanges is the "New Era," a strong Locofoco concern, published at Austin—in the last number of which we observe an elaborate and violent assault upon Mr. Polk, based upon the proceedings of Gen. Kearney in New Mexico. Mr. Polk, it says, "is wholly unfit to be longer entrusted with an office of so high and responsible a character as that of President of the United States. Such a man is a curse to the body politic, *and a disgrace to the epithet of republican!*"

The Secretary of State of Massachusetts, reports that in that State (not including Boston) there were last year, 5263 marriages, an increase of 400 over the previous year. Between bachelors and maids, the number of marriages was 3831. Widowers and maids 503; widowers and widows, 215. In the matter of ages, it was difficult to find out all the facts. 694 women are put down as "the age not stated." There were 66 young men under 20 married—half of them to women under 20.

The hog crop of the United States, this year, is three times the worth of the cotton crop. The 'standing army' of swine consumes annually two hundred millions of bushels of corn.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.—*Saturday, January* 9.—The Bill to provide for the Agricultural, Geological and Mineralogical Survey of this State, was taken up, and after some time spent in the consideration thereof the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

*Evening Session.*—The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning, the Bill being on its second reading. After considerable debate it was rejected—Yeas 18, Nays 21.

The Bill to revive and re-establish the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company and for other purposes, passed second reading and was made the order of the day for Monday, at 12 o'clock.

The following Engrossed Bills passed third reading and were ordered to be *Enrolled:*

To incorporate the Trustees of the Female Institute, in the county of New Hanover.

Concerning Public Roads.

Concerning Orphans, and persons *non compos mentis.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The whole of this day, [illegible] mentioned, was devoted to the Pre[illegible] and resolution appropriating $10,000 for [illegible] the volunteers. The vote on the 2d [illegible], Yeas 99, Nays 19—Messrs. Austin, [illegible] Brown, J. P. Davis, Hall, [illegible] R. Jones, Lemmond, Moye, [illegible] Pegram, Regan, Shaw, Wi[illegible] [illegible] and Watson, voting in the negative.

SENATE.—*Monday, January* 11.—Mr. Russell [illegible] the following Resolution, which was a[illegible]

[illegible] The two Houses concurring, the two [illegible] *sine die* on Monday next, at 6 o'clock, A. M.

A message was received from the House of [illegible] transmitting sundry Engrossed Bills [illegible] Resolutions, which were severally read the first time and passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Order of the day, to-wit: "The Bill supplemental to an Act passed at the present Session of the General Assembly, to provide for holding a term of the Supreme Court once a year in the Western part of the State." Several amendments were proposed and adopted, when the Bill passed [illegible] to be Engrossed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration [illegible] for a reassessment of the [illegible] State, and a more accurate enlist[illegible] Taxable Polls. After some time spent [illegible], the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

*Evening Session.*—The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the [illegible]. The said Bill was amended, and passed [illegible] readings, and was ordered to be Engrossed.

The following Engrossed Bills were read the [illegible] *Enrolled:*

[illegible] Assets.

To [illegible] at two of the Sessions of [illegible] County Courts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Courts presented the following Resolution:

*Resolved,* That the Journal of the House of Commons [illegible] be amended so as to [illegible] on the question being taken on the passage of the Preamble and Resolution providing for arming and paying expenses of the Volunteers [illegible] Wilmington and Charlotte, on its second reading, when the names of the following members of the House of Commons were called, they voted in the affirmative, protesting against the Preamble, viz: C. H. [illegible], J. M. Brooks, A. H. [illegible], D. W. Courts, H. Cox, W. F. [illegible], J. N. [illegible], J. G. Edwards, J. W. Ellis, A. Ferguson, [illegible] Fleming, R. [illegible], T. Griggs, W. D. [illegible], W. W. Holden, J. B. Kelly, S. M. Long, W. F. McKesson, J. B. McMillan, J. W. Neal, M. B. [illegible], J. W. Potts, E. Richardson, J. Sheek, E. D. Sims, S. Smith, J. M. Stone, J. H. White, N. E. [illegible], W. K. Martin, J. Martin, H. [illegible], H. Wilder, J. Webster, and J. Collins.

After some debate on the right of these Members to enter such a Protest, the question on the adoption of this Resolution, was decided in the negative—Yeas 53, Nays 78.

Mr. Moye, of Edgecombe, presented the following Resolution:

[illegible] By this House, that the Journal be so amended as to state [illegible] we voted on the Preamble and Resolution in relation to the Mexican War, and appropriation of $10,000 [illegible] the Volunteers [illegible] State. We protested against the Preamble as being untrue, and voted for the Resolution, and our vote is recorded in the negative. Signed, Wyatt Moye, Elias Barnes and Richard Jones.

The question on the adoption of this Resolution was decided in the negative—Yeas 51, Nays 68.

Mr. Fleming, of Yancey, offered a paper as a Protest, which was ordered to be spread upon the Journals.

Mr. Ellis, of Rowan, also offered a paper as a Protest against the said Resolution; but having voted in favor of its passage, it was decided by the Speaker that he had no right to protest against it; and the said Protest was not entertained.

The Engrossed Resolution providing for the Equipping and paying expenses of the Volunteers to Wilmington and Charlotte, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be *Enrolled.*

Mr. Wilder, of Wake, presented a Resolution making an appropriation to purchase a Regimental Flag for the Volunteers to serve during the Mexican War; which, by general consent, was read the first, second and third times, passed and ordered to be Engrossed.

The Bill to alter the mode of electing Wardens of the Poor, passed second reading.

Mr. Steele, of Richmond, introduced a Resolution making an additional appropriation of $10,000 for the Volunteers; which passed first reading.

Mr. McDowell, of Bladen, presented a Bill concerning the mileage of the Officers and Members of the General Assembly; which passed first reading. This Bill authorizes the Clerks to publish the amount of mileage charged by the Officers and Members.

Mr. W. F. Jones, of Rutherford, presented a Bill to incorporate the Philadelphia & North Carolina Mining and Smelting Company.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing that the two Houses of this General Assembly shall adjourn *sine die* on Monday, the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock, A. M. The proposition was concurred in.

The Bill concerning contempts of Courts, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be Engrossed.

SENATE.—*Tuesday, January* 12.—Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Finance and State [illegible], to whom was referred "A Bill to provide for the transfer of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company," reported the same, and recommended its passage.

A number of other Bills and Resolutions, of a Private nature, received from the House, were [illegible] and passed.

The "Bill to increase the Public Revenue," was read the second time and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Order of the Day, viz: The Bill to provide for the transfer of certain funds from the Internal Improvement Fund, to the Public Treasury, and for other purposes. After sundry amendments proposed thereto and adopted, the said Bill was, on motion of Mr. Watson, ordered to lie on the table.

The Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Manufacturing Company of Wilmington was then taken up, and after the rejection of an amendment offered by Mr. Thompson, inserting his old hobby [illegible], the said Bill passed its third reading, and was ordered to be Enrolled.

*Evening Session.*—The Bill for the better regulation of the County Courts, was read the third time and rejected.

The Bill concerning the Survey of the Coast of the State of North Carolina, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be Engrossed forthwith, and sent to the House of Commons, asking their concurrence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The unfinished business of yesterday was resumed, viz: the question on the passage of the Bill the third reading, to lay off and establish a new County by the name of "Alexander," which was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 52, Nays 43.

On motion of Mr. Rayner,

*Resolved,* That hereafter, until otherwise ordered, the House shall take a recess at 2 o'clock, and meet again at 3; take another recess at 6, and meet again at 7 P. M.

Messrs. Austin, of Warren, and Whitaker, of Halifax, asked and obtained leave to spread upon the Journals a Protest against the Preamble prefixed to the Resolution appropriating $10,000 to the Volunteer Regiment, &c.

Also, Messrs. J. P. Davis, Jesse Jackson, Wyatt Moye, J. H. Williams, Richard Jones, Nathaniel Wilson, John McNeill, Neil Regan, Duncan Shaw, Arthur Brown, E. D. Hall, G. W. Pegram, and David Murphy, another Protest, on the same subject.

The Engrossed Bill to regulate the Appointment of Field Officers of Regiments of Volunteers called into the service of the United States, was taken up as the special order of the day; and the question pending on the passage of the said Bill the third reading. Mr. Mebane moved to amend said Bill by adding the following Section:

"*Be it further enacted,* That nothing in this Act contained shall be so construed as to relate to the appointment of Field Officers for the Regiment of Volunteers now required by the General Government for the existing War with Mexico; but the appointment of said Officers shall be made by the Governor of the State."

And Mr. Kelly moved to amend said amendment, by adding at the end thereof the words—"From those who are now Volunteered." Which motion was rejected—Yeas 53, Nays 57.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Mebane, it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 62, Nays 50.

The Bill as amended, then passed its third reading—Yeas 61, Nays 52; and it was ordered that the concurrence of the Senate be asked in the amendment made thereto.

The Bill to amend the Revised Statute, entitled "Courts of Equity," was read the second time, amended, and rejected—Yeas 27, Nays 77.

The Engrossed Bill to amend the Laws regulating the Inspection of Turpentine, was read the second and third times, and ordered to be enrolled.

SENATE.—*Wednesday, Jan.* 13.—After the transaction of some minor business, the Engrossed Bill, granting a further extension of credit on the Bonds endorsed by the State for the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and also on the debts due the State and the Literary Fund, was taken up; when

The question recurred on the passage of the Bill, its third reading, which was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 28, Nays 17. The Bill was ordered to be Enrolled.

The Bill to increase the Public Revenue, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be Enrolled.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: A Bill to provide for laying out and establishing a Turnpike Road [illegible] Raleigh to the State of Georgia, on its second reading.

Mr. Francis moved to amend the Bill, by striking out the first Section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That there shall be laid out and made a Turnpike Road from the Georgia line, passing through Murphy, in the County of Cherokee, in this State, East to the Town of Asheville, in Buncombe County."

Mr. Cameron and Mr. Woodfin made ineffectual motions to amend the amendment offered by Mr. Francis. The question then recurred on the original amendment, and was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 22, Nays 22—the Speaker giving the casting vote in the affirmative.

*Evening Session.*—The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the forenoon, and the question recurring on the passage of the Bill its third reading was rejected—Yeas 17, Nays 25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Mebane, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a Resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of selling the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, reported unfavorably on the proposition, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. The report was concurred in.

Mr. Washington, from the Committee on Education, reported unfavorably on the Resolution referred to them, proposing to give to the County of Edgecombe, *Interest,* on the Instalment of the School Fund. The question then recurring on the passage of the Resolution, it was rejected—Yeas 15, Nays 30.

The Bill for enclosing Capitol Square coming up as the Special Order of the day, an ineffectual effort was made to postpone said Bill indefinitely. Mr. Ellis moved to amend said Bill by striking out the clause giving the contract to Messrs. [illegible] & Stronach, and inserting the following:—"That the said Board shall advertise in two newspapers printed in Raleigh, including a description of the Plan, for three months, and let the same to the lowest bidder or bidders, provided he or they shall enter into Bonds," &c. The question on the adoption of this amendment was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 66, Nays 63.

The question then recurring on the passage of said Bill on the third reading, was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 60, Nays 54.

The Bill providing for raising Revenue for the State, was put upon its second reading, when Mr. Ellis of Rowan, moved to postpone [illegible]; which motion was carried.

*Evening Session.*—The Bill to transfer the Fund of the Board of Internal Improvement to the State Treasury, was taken up on its third reading, when Mr. Brogden moved to amend by striking out the clause of the Bill pledging the faith of the State to repay said funds; and the Yeas and Nays being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The Bill then passed its second reading.

The [illegible] authorizing the Petersburg Rail Road Company to raise a sum not exceeding $500,000, for certain purposes, was on motion of Mr. Wilder, put upon its second reading; when Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, submitted an amendment, providing that nothing in this Bill shall secure this Road from any penalty, elsewhere provided for, &c., and supported it in a short speech. Messrs. Wilder, of Wake, and Rayner, of Hertford, could not see any good which could be effected by the insertion of such a *proviso,* but thought it might, by being construed by that Company, into a spirit of hostility to them; and being interpreted as being spitefully introduced, might prevent them from taking Stock in our new Roads. Mr. Barnes disclaimed any unfriendliness to that Road—he wished it all success—the interest of his constituents required it should succeed—but still he thought it best to provide for the emergency which *may* arise. A considerable debate here sprang up between Messrs. Barnes, Rayner and Mebane, on a decision of the Supreme Court relative to this Road, referring to a violation of the Charter of this Road &c. The amendment of Mr. Barnes was withdrawn for the present and the Bill passed its second reading.

The Bill to establish the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, was taken up on its third reading. Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, opposed the Bill, as it was entirely inexpedient, at the present juncture of our National affairs, to be chartering Banks—now, when by the Sub-Treasury law, all money received and paid out by the Government was to be made in specie—involved in a foreign War, the natural consequence of things would be, the tendency of specie *from* the United States. Mr. R. sustained his position by some forcible facts and arguments; and regretted that he felt constrained, by a sense of duty, to vote against the Bill.

Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, replied to Mr. R. in defence of the Bill, and urged that such an Institution was demanded by the Commercial wants and interests of Wilmington.

The question was then taken on the passage of the Bill on its third reading, and decided in the negative—Yeas 37, Nays 79.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

## SENATE DEBATE.

The Senate, last Tuesday, had "Monsieur Tonson come again," in the shape of the famous individual liability clause, (some times called the *Specie Clause*) moved by Mr. Thompson, of Wake, as an amendment to a Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Gilmer, in reply to some remarks made by the inexorable mover of the amendment, professed to be placed in great doubt as to his course. He had once believed, and had quite sincerely believed, that works of Internal Improvement might be of some service in redeeming the State from mediocrity, and might properly receive some aid and countenance from the Legislature. But, he had lived so long in the woods, at a great distance from the Metropolis, that he believed he had become especially *green.* The lights, which burn so brightly about the Capitol, are lost in the distance before they reached him. He had been silly enough to vote for Manufacturing establishments, Turnpikes, and even Rail Roads, but the pertinacity, with which the enlightened Senator of the Metropolitan county, opposes all such efforts as public improvements, had brought him to a dead halt.

The people of the State had selected Wake, as the favored county in which this splendid Capitol was to be built. Here, in the county of Wake, were to be held the Sessions of the General Assembly, and the Supreme Court, in a building which cost over half a million of dollars. Here, is also the great State Library, in which the wisdom of ages is embodied. From this chosen spot, it is reasonable to be expected, that patriotic suggestions, which look to the good of the State, should emanate.

The citizen, honored with the confidence of such a county, might be supposed to be foremost in the race, which has for its goal the public good. At the feet of such a *Gamaliel,* we from the wild woods and Mountains of the West, might surely, it seems to me, learn political wisdom. How then, Mr. Speaker, have our crude opinions been shamed by the enlightened course of the Senator from Wake! How have our visionary schemes been rebuked! How ridiculous have gentlemen *from abroad* rendered themselves, by voting for various measures in which *their* constituents can have no interest, but which they thought would benefit the Metropolitan county, and the central portions of the State!

Mr. Gilmer said, when he saw this Senator, reflecting as he must be supposed to do, the opinions of this enlightened county, voting against the improvement of Neuse River to a point near Raleigh—against enclosing the Capitol, the pride of the State and the great ornament of the City, over which it keeps eternal guard—against the charter for a Rail Road South from Raleigh—against the building even of a Turnpike from Raleigh West, to be paid for in Cherokee Bonds—against all attempts to charter Manufacturing Companies, unless coupled with a provision which he knows would cripple and defeat them—when he saw all this in the Metropolitan Senator, must he not pause, and doubt whether his course has been right? He *had* believed, that as we had no great staples, such as Cotton and Tobacco, and only inferior advantages at making money as Grain-growers, but plenty of water power, wood and minerals; that the erection of Manufactories, in which thousands of poor white females would find profitable employment, was an object that ought gladden the eye of the patriot and philanthropist. What must we think now, when not one such work has, during the Session, found favor in the eyes of the distinguished Senator? And when *his constituents* are to be mainly benefitted too? His course is well calculated to make others doubt their utility. If it be really the settled opinion of that gentleman's constituents, who have had expended among them so much of public and individual funds, that works of Internal Improvement (even at the expense of individuals) which connect Wake with other parts of the country, are injurious, their *voice,* in such matters, is certainly entitled to very great respect. Why not clap an extinguisher at once on all improvements—leave our highways, over which Senators travel in coming to Raleigh, to the beautiful luxuriance of nature? Let the warning voice of the Senator be lifted up against any ruthless hand that would cut down a tree, or grub up a stump. Let him sing in direct strains

> "Woodman! spare that tree,
> Touch not a single bough."

Let young trees on the highways, imitate their sires, and toss their arms, in all the freedom of unrestrained nature, unless peradventure, you could have the "individual responsibility" section upon them, or eradicate them by the *specie clause!*

Let it be a misdemeanor to grub up a root in a public highway, and let throwing up a Turnpike, be a crime without benefit of Clergy.

*Monsieur Tonson* looked, as though he wished the Manufacturing Bill and the Specie Clause were at [illegible] place together. In truth, he looked as though he *wished he hadn't.*

"*The Glorious Three Days!*"—The "Standard" thus characterizes the three days' *quibbling* in the House gotten up by the Locos on the Preamble and Resolution appropriating $10,000 for the use of our Volunteers. But for *Loco* factious opposition every Company would have had its quota of money by this time. The Editor of the "Standard" thinks his party has great cause of "exultation and rejoicing." This boast reminds us of the story of the Frenchman, who, having left Paris on a visit to New York, was asked, on his return, how he liked the City. "Oh!" said he, "it is *von* grand place, and very good *peep* except one man. I was *passing* down street—*de* Broad-a-way, I *tink* [illegible]—with my *garcon*—my little servant—when one man kick my *garcon*, and run into a house. I follow *de dam rass*, and ring *de* bell. He come to the door. I say—for why you kick my *garcon*? He turned me round quick, and kick me into *de* Street. He followed me—I run, and he kick—I run and he kick—I run, and he kick—by-and-by, I become *fatigue*—I become *fatigue* as one Loco—I [illegible] the *grand* [illegible], and *Begar* he be gone."—*Register.*

*A Flag for the Regiment.*—On Monday last in the Commons, Mr. Wilder introduced a Resolution, which passed through its several readings, directing an appropriate Flag to be procured for the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, and appropriating [illegible] for that purpose. The Resolution will of course [illegible] the Senate, and the Flag will no doubt be presented to the Regiment as soon as possible.—*Register.*

FROM THE [illegible].

## AN ENVENOMED ARROW DEPRIVED OF ITS POISON.

Under the above heading, Mr. Editor, I observe a notice of an article in the "Wilmington Commercial," written by the Senior Editor of that paper from this City, in which insinuations and unkind allusions are made to Mr. Rayner, of Hertford. It is true Mr. Rayner's name is not mentioned, but the allusion is so pointed, that no one can fail to see for whom it is intended. The writer insinuates that Mr. Rayner is electioneering for the next nomination of Governor. Now, so far from this being the truth, it is well known here, among Mr. Rayner's friends, and, indeed, to gentlemen of Wilmington, that he has discouraged the idea of his nomination for that office—that he has said, on many occasions, he could not be a candidate, and that he has been endeavoring to direct public attention to other persons for that station. As to the writer's disparagement of Mr. Rayner's abilities, it is not necessary to remind you, or the public, that Mr. Rayner's reputation as a sound Whig and able Statesman, rests upon too sure a foundation to be shaken by this *neophyte*, who is influenced in his opposition to Mr. Rayner's elevation, more by personal pique, than public consideration. Now, sir, I do not pretend to understand Editorial ethics, but if their duties and obligations are included, and, hopefully taught in the precepts of morality and religion, then the public should have been saved this discreditable exhibition of Editorial selfishness: for every body here knows, that these ill-natured remarks in the "Commercial," about Mr. Rayner, proceed from personal feelings of animosity, arising out of the fact, that Mr. Rayner has never *recognized* the Senior Editor of the "Commercial."

VERITAS.

*Mr. Clay.*—A letter from Washington, in the Philadelphia North American, says: "Intelligence has been received from Kentucky, that Mr. Clay had addressed a letter to a member of the Legislature, which is now in session, expressly prohibiting the use of his name for the vacancy of U. S. Senator, that will occur by the voluntary and much to be regretted retirement of Mr. Morehead."

The Fredericksburg Recorder—a strong Administration paper—is giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," by expressing the opinion, in which the country will concur, that "the war has been managed badly." There has been "energy" enough, it thinks, on the part of the Administration, but a lack of judgment in its application. Gen. Kearney's expedition is ridiculed as Quixotic, and Gen. Wool's as still worse. The Recorder deserves credit for its candor.

*Arkansas Election.*—The Washington Union concedes that T. W. Newton (W.) has been elected to Congress from Arkansas, to supply the vacancy of Mr. Yell, who is with the Army in Mexico. This is the first in Congress we have ever had from Arkansas. Mr. N. will only have about six weeks' service in this Congress, as it will adjourn on the 4th of March next; but as there has been some pretty close voting recently, it may be that his vote will determine some very important questions.

*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has adopted, by a unanimous vote, resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor, and the officers and men of the U. S. army in Mexico, volunteers and regulars, for their gallantry and good conduct since the commencement of the war. Those astute military critics, Orlando Ficklin of Illinois, and Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, think that censure, instead of thanks, is the hero's appropriate reward—especially if that hero be a *Whig* General!—*Richmond Whig.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

We publish, with pleasure, the annexed letter from a friend in the House of Commons; merely remarking, that as to the members from New Hanover we never either heard or said any thing on this subject. And yet we are perfectly satisfied, from information received, that efforts were made by some of the Wilmington gentlemen at Raleigh, to induce members of the Legislature to vote against our Rail Road bill.

RALEIGH, 16th Jan'y, 1846.

MR. HALE—*My Dear Sir:* I have seen, in your paper, frequent allusions to an undue influence, which, it is alleged, was attempted to be exerted upon the action of the two Houses of the General Assembly in reference to the passage of the charter of the Metropolitan Rail Road Company. As an act of justice to the gentlemen who represent the county of New Hanover, and who therefore would have been most likely to know something of this attempt, if such had been the case, I beg leave to make the following statements in regard to this matter, which I respectfully request may be made public.

I had heard, as well as yourself, that some gentlemen from the town of Wilmington, who were up here on a visit during the early part of the Session, were using their efforts, secretly, to defeat the charter to your Rail Road Co.; and this rumor was strengthened by the fact, that one of these gentlemen, as President of the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co., had issued an address, (which was laid on our tables,) to the Stockholders of said Company, calling on them to rise up and defeat, if possible, the charter of, what he was pleased to designate, this opposition line. As soon as I saw this address, I carried it to both the members from the county of New Hanover, and asked them if they endorsed the sentiments of Gov. Dudley. They replied, distinctly, in the *negative,* and told me that Gen. McRae, who was here at the same time, disapproved of the circular; and that they had no doubt that it was issued solely on the responsibility of Gov. Dudley, and met with no favor by a very large majority of *the* Stockholders of the Company of which he was the President.

From my knowledge of the character of these two gentlemen, I can place the most implicit reliance on the truth of their statements; and I trust that the opinion entertained by you, in reference to these secret attempts, upon grounds which are good but for positive testimony to the contrary, may be changed. They further inform me, that neither Gov. Dudley, Gen. McRae, nor any one else, ever intimated to them the propriety of an attempt to defeat the charter referred to. I cannot, of course, believe, that such an attempt was made secretly—not *publicly,* but by Gov. Dudley, in his unwise and misguided circular. In justice to all parties, and in justice to myself, I request the publication of this letter.

Your friend and ob't serv't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

*Mr. Hale:* As the subject of rail roads seems to be the topic of conversation these days, I will trouble you with my views of the route of the contemplated road between Raleigh and Fayetteville—or the Metropolitan road. No one doubts the utility of the road, or the value of the stock, or the practicability of building the road; yet it is presumed that the best location will be sought, in order that as little expense may be incurred as possible.

I am no engineer, but I am somewhat acquainted with the land and soil over which rail roads should pass. Over our sand banks it will be found, on grading, that a watery quick sand will be reached, and the sills can never be made firm or permanent; and the timber will not last so well as in stiff clayey lands or low clay land. And again, if there be many streams to cross, the expense of bridges or trestle work will be increased, and hence the danger of decay, &c.

I am to some extent acquainted with the land, soil, &c. between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and therefore feel safe in making some suggestions as to the location of the contemplated road. By leaving Fayetteville on the old canal route, and keeping up the table land of the river, so as to avoid those sand banks, and crossing Carver's creek about half a mile of its mouth, and then bearing a little to the left, I am not able to give course or distance, having never surveyed it—you will strike a ridge, or nearly a ridge, that will bring you near to the waters of Lower Little River, and bearing still a little more to the left, it will bring you into the old Cooley plantation; crossing the Lower Little River about a mile or [illegible] of J. C. Williams's mills, and then a north east course, through a level flat piney woods, with only one small stream in the way that would not require a bridge, to Upper Little River, to some point [illegible] J. B. Smith's, and then over a stiff level [illegible] to the Cape Fear below McNeill's Ferry, or [illegible] ferry, and then on or near the line of a new wagon road to be opened to the Wake county line near James Stewart's. At this point I stop for the want of intelligence.

The route that I have above given will cross fewer streams, and the bridges across the two Little Rivers will be shorter and entirely out of the way of high water, and far more level than any route that I can now think of.

I would be more minute in my remarks, but I am certain that my *ipse dixit* will not be taken until the route be surveyed by a competent judge in such matters.

I have given you these few hasty and imperfect suggestions, that the matter may be brought before the community, and probably they may be of service to those who may examine the route for a location of the road. Yours truly,

LITTLE RIVER.

Dec. 28, 1846.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

## A THRILLING INCIDENT.

On Sunday evening the 19th inst., in the county of Sampson, near South River, one of Mr. Daniel Horn's children, a small girl four years and three months old, wandered off in an attempt to follow some larger children who had gone out to take an evening walk. The parents, supposing she was with the others, felt no uneasiness about her absence until the others returned, when Mary was inquired for, and to the utter dismay of all, was missing. The frightened father flew to the woods, and soon found the course she had taken and where she left the road; he ran to and fro, through swamp and upland, for an hour, but could get no intelligence. Night came on, and he was compelled to return and procure lights and the assistance of his nearest neighbors, who, after they had assembled and made due preparation, set out for a diligent search, but met with no encouragement except occasionally finding a track. Thus the cold and gloomy night passed cheerlessly away, and at dawn, when those who had been on search through the night assembled together, no one brought any intelligence calculated to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed family. Messengers were sent to give the alarm for five or six miles around, and at an early hour on Monday a large company assembled near a large swamp in which the child was supposed to be. No time was to be lost, all was anxiety and excitement. In a short time the country for miles around was scoured, and every log and fallen tree-top was examined with but little encouragement. 12 o'clock and no intelligence; 1 o'clock, and no news to bring relief. The day was fast wearing away, anxiety became more intense and sadness seemed to take a firmer hold on every countenance. When lo! the welkin was made to ring with acclamations of joy from the Dismal Swamp, into which the little sufferer had wandered, and from which the discoverer bore his prize in triumph to lay in the arms of its weeping mother. What is remarkable, the child did not appear to be frightened when it was found, nor to have suffered much from being exposed to cold and wet.

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The Mexican war, when it was first entered upon, was to be a sort of fancy work for those engaged in it, and yet we see it stated that the loss of life in the Mexican war already exceeds that of the last war with England.—*Bal. Patriot.*

*General Pomposo.*—A letter from Washington to a New York paper, speaking of the appointment of a Lieut. General says: "The object is to place a diplomatic commission at the head of the army, consisting, let us suppose, of Colonel Benton as *Diplomatico-Generalissimo,* with Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Crittenden as his attaches."

Would they consent to become the tail to such a kite? *Nous Verrons.*

*Baltimore Patriot.*

# THE MEXICAN WAR.

*From the N. O. Eve. Mercury, Jan. 5.*

## FROM MEXICO.

The Picayune has papers from Vera Cruz to the 17th ultimo. It would appear that the reports heretofore received by way of Tampico, of the adverse action of the Mexican Congress on the pacific proposition of the United States, were at least premature.

"The afternoon of the 13th ult. one of our frigates entered the harbor of Vera Cruz under a flag of truce. The purpose of the visit was to supply some of our shipwrecked sailors, who are now prisoners, with money and clothing. The case of Passed Midshipman Rogers, too, was probably the subject of discussion, for we learn that he is now treated as a prisoner of war instead of a spy. In making the reconnoissance in which he was captured, it was proved that he was in the undress uniform of his rank.

"In regard to the action of the Mexican Congress, the accounts which the papers gives us are not complete, but they do not confirm what has been generally said and believed of the rejection of our overtures for peace. They do not, however, contradict our former reports. The belief in the squadron appears to have been that Congress had not acted upon the subject at all. Preparatory sessions of the members elected were held as far back as the 20th of November, but Congress was duly installed on the 5th of Dec. The proceedings of the 11th ult. are the latest we find in the papers.

On the night of the 16th, one of the small schooners captured at Tampico, being on her way to Antonia Lizardo from that place, under command of Lieut. Winslow, was wrecked on Green Island shoal during a norther—crew saved.

*From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 6.*

## FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Since our last we have received files of papers from Vera Cruz from the latter part of November up to the 17th of December. We have reviewed the reports in the papers of the proceedings of the Mexican Congress and do not find a word to add to the statement which we gave yesterday. No direct action appears to have been had upon the subject of the war with the United States. We cannot find the overtures for peace, so frequently made by our Government, adverted to in the proceedings of the Mexican Congress at all; nor do we find any thing touching directly upon their plans of campaign. Their own papers would convey the impression that San Luis Potosi is to be the great battle ground of the war.

We have at last the official Mexican accounts of the events which have occurred at Los Angeles, which have been magnified into a massacre of 150 Americans.

On the 23d of September the citizens of Los Angeles and the vicinity determined to throw off the rule of the Americans. They met accordingly, proclaimed their liberty, and placed Capt. Flores at their head. After some days of impending strife, an action is said to have occurred on the 24th and 25th of September in the rancho of Chino, in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles, where the Americans are said to have been routed entirely, twenty-seven of them made prisoners and *three wounded.* One Mexican was killed but no American. The conquerors then laid siege to the city of Los Angeles, and on the 30th September the town capitulated. The terms of the surrender were drawn up with as much deliberation as those of Monterey. The object of the conference is declared to be an honorable accommodation, which should prevent a useless effusion of blood. Capt. Gillespie the American commander, bound himself to retire with all his force to the port of San Pedro, thence to embark for Monterey (California), remaining in San Pedro no longer than might be necessary to make all needful preparations for departure. The second article stipulates for their retiring with the honors of war, with their arms and private property. All the terms of the capitulation would seem to have been religiously observed till the time for embarkation arrived. Then the complaints of the Mexicans begin. Col. Segura says that the guns which should have been restored were all spiked; that arms and munitions were carried off which should have been surrendered; that the American vessel off the port sent her boats ashore with a force of three hundred men, *beside the force which had capitulated,* and maintained a permanent occupation of the town.

The *Locomotor* gives a vivid account of the loss of the Somers, and of the exertions of the boats of the different nations to save the drowning sailors. The seven sailors who drifted ashore and were saved, were treated, it says, with great humanity and kindness in Vera Cruz.

We have already mentioned that the commodore has supplied them with clothes and money. Our correspondent tells us they are treated with kindness, but yet as close prisoners.

Many of the officers of our squadron, and especially the younger portion, are chafed beyond measure by their inactivity, and we may cite an incident which is said recently to have occurred in proof of this state of feeling. Two of the midshipmen of the John Adams, either in quest of adventure or out of mere bravado, lately rowed round the Castle of San Juan in a small boat, and so closely that they could touch the castle walls.—They found nothing but paltry fishing boats surrounding it. They left the ship under the pretence of visiting one of the English vessels of war, and immediately upon their return to their ship they were placed under suspense. The burning of the Creole was executed on the private responsibility of the gallant officers whose names we have already given. Their countrymen should bear these things in mind, and always recollect that it is the want of opportunity alone which prevents the navy from signalizing its prowess.

Santa Anna writes from San Luis on the 28th November, that the American Army had become greatly demoralized and were deserting daily in considerable numbers. In confirmation of it he mentions that deserters from the Americans were coming in daily; that only on the day previous—Nov. 27th—twelve Irishmen and Germans had come in and solicited employment. Their services were accepted and they were attached, with other deserters, to a company of Mexican artillery.

*From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 7.*

## LATE FROM THE ARMY.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamship Alabama, from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 3d inst., we are in possession of later intelligence from the army. No news of especial interest had arrived from Saltillo, from which we infer that the danger of an attack upon that place was not as imminent as was supposed when Gen. Worth's express was despatched. Too much vigilance, however, is a good fault in a soldier. Rumors of battles were still circulated at the Brazos—some to the effect that Gen. Wool had been cut off, that Gen. Worth had been driven upon Monterey, &c., but little confidence was placed in them.

Among the passengers of the Alabama were Major Gen. Jesup and suite.

The Alabama brought over the remains of Col. Watson of the Baltimore Battalion, Capt. Randolph Ridgley of the Flying Artillery, Capt. Isaac Holmes of the Georgia Regiment, Capt. Gillespie of the Texas Rangers, Lieut. Richard [illegible] Graham of the U. S. infantry, Mr. Thomas of McCulloch's Rangers, and Mr. Pierson of the Baltimore Battalion, in charge of various committees.

Lieut. Boyle, of the Baltimore Battalion, died on board the Alabama during the trip.

Robberies were as frequent as ever in the neighborhood of Matamoras, but the perpetrators were seldom caught.

ON THE RIO GRANDE, (below Matamoras,)
December 26, 1846.

*Gentlemen*—We landed yesterday morning at the Brazos, where we were greeted with *rumors* enough to have filled a page of your paper. The "news" being of a serious character, I went to several officers whom I found there (Col. Taylor among the number) and made inquiries. They informed me that the rumors ran thus: Gen. Worth sent an express to Gen. Taylor, a few days since, informing him that Santa Anna was moving on Saltillo, and was then within three days' march of that place, with 25,000 men; that Gen. Worth would fight him, but desired reinforcements to be pushed forward to him as soon as possible. Gen. Worth has only about 1800 men with him.

Gen. Taylor had started for Victoria. Gen. Wool had been ordered from Parras to Saltillo.—Should it be true that Santa Anna has made some demonstration in the direction of Saltillo, Gen. Taylor has ere this gone to that place. So well were the officers at the Brazos convinced that the General was at Saltillo, that Capt. Montgomery, bearer of despatches from Gen. Scott, is now on his way to that place, and I am going along with him as a sort of body guard.

My opinion is that we shall arrive there in time to see some severe fighting.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 1st 1847.

We have had many reports of battles, and marches, and counter marches—Gen. Wool's column cut off, Gen. Worth driven back upon Monterey from Saltillo, and he and Gen. Taylor surrounded and shut up in Monterey. Gen. Scott and staff left here two days ago, in haste for Camargo, by the river. They met the "Rough and Ready" steamer with the mail, which brings intelligence that some part of a corps of observation belonging to Santa Anna's army had been seen near Parras, where Gen. Wool's army was, and he had joined Gen. Worth at Saltillo. Gen. Taylor, with the division of Gen. Twiggs, had gone back to Monterey, and Gen. Quitman had gone on to Victoria, and was at Linares when last heard from. Gen. Patterson's division crossed the river San Fernando five days ago and would soon reach his destination. Gen. Scott will go to Camargo, and it is thought will soon return here. I have very little doubt but that Gen. Taylor will go home as soon as Gen. Scott takes command. When Gen. Patterson gets to Victoria all the passes to San Luis Potosi will be shut up; and if Urrea, with his 5000 or 6000 lancers, does not clear out across the mountains, our cavalry will chase them about like rabbits pursued by a pack of hounds. I wish that Jack Hays, Walker, Chevallier and the rest of our old Texas boys were here now; Canales and Seguin want looking after badly. I have learned that the former has been elected to the new Mexican Congress, but do not vouch for the report.—His old men are prowling about at all events.

*From the N. O. Com. Times, Jan 7.*

*Report of Santa Anna's advance contradicted—Return of General Taylor toward Victoria. Junction of forces under Generals Worth and Wool, &c. &c.*

It appears that the reports which have been in circulation regarding the advance of Santa Anna on Saltillo have been entirely premature, and the statement that was published of his being, at the date of our last advices from that place, within three days' march of it, is entirely without foundation. There was, however, some cause for the rumor, which the following are the particulars:

Gen. Worth on the 10th ultimo received information from two scouts that the Mexican General-in-chief had left San Luis de Potosi, at the head of a body of 15,000 cavalry, with the intention to fall on the American division at Saltillo, which he imagined he could easily crush. After this, he proposed attacking General Wool, and a similar success attended him, to repair to Monterey and capture or destroy the magazines [illegible] which lay there.—General Worth [illegible] ing more importance to the report [illegible] to merit, forthwith dispatched expresses to Generals Taylor, Wool and Butler, acquainting them with what he had heard, leaving it entirely to them to act in the premises. The express overtook General Taylor a short distance from Monterey on the route to Victoria. He immediately returned to his old encamping ground near Monterey, with the whole of his division, and there waited further advices. After remaining three days, during which he received information of the improbability of the report of Santa Anna's advance on Saltillo, he again took up the line of march, and proceeded onward to Victoria. Meanwhile, General Wool, who had been informed of the rumor current at Saltillo, called in all his detached commands, and at the head of his division, 3000 strong, quitted Parras on the 18th ultimo, and by arrangements, previously made, was to enter Saltillo on the 23d at farthest, pushing forward with all practicable speed. General Butler had previously reached Saltillo from Monterey. During this time the intelligence of the reported advance of Santa Anna had reached other more distant points of the line of occupation; and troops, already under orders to march toward Monterey, hastened their progress onward.

It appears that Generals Taylor and Worth, on mature reflection, readily discovered the improbability of the report of Santa Anna's advance on, and near proximity to, Saltillo, from the following facts: 1st. The distance between San Louis de Potosi and Saltillo was too great to admit of the possibility of the march of so large a body as 15,000 men, without any notice being afforded to the American General to prepare for his reception. 2dly. The ground between the two cities is extremely bare of verdure, or other means of sustenance for man and beast—90 miles of which, as is well known, being an arid desert, divested of tenantry, running streams, or any other sources of water, besides affording not the least chance of getting food or fodder, being almost uninhabited, throughout its extent. The report of the Mexican scouts, however, is said to have been corroborated by information received at Saltillo, in a letter from an English merchant at San Louis de Potosi, who stated that Santa Anna had positively left that city, at the head of a numerous body of cavalry. Even now, in those parts of Mexico, occupied by our troops, it is admitted that Santa Anna is out with a considerable mounted force, but with objects far different from those attributed to him, by the scouts. It was stated in the letter above alluded to, that the Mexicans' intentions were to [illegible] forward, and occupy the only practicable pass in the mountains, lying between the divisions of Generals Worth and Wool, thus intercepting their communications. After realizing his anticipated success against them, by cutting them up in detail, he was then to advance on Monterey, &c., &c. These announcements are now proved to be premature, and things are proceeding in their former train, accelerated a little by the alarm which has just subsided.

For much of the above information we are indebted to Major Butler, (a passenger by the Alabama,) Paymaster U. S. Army, attached to the division of Gen. Wool.

*Monterey.*—Major Butler was in Monterey on the 23d ult. at the time Gen. Taylor was encamped there. Col. Harney was in that city, on his way to Saltillo. Every thing seemed satisfactory, regarding the conduct of the inhabitants, as to peace and tranquility. One regiment, it is presumed, will be sufficient to form its garrison.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES.

## VICTORIA CAPTURED.

In a letter dated Tampico, the 26th ult., the writer states that a report was current that a body of 500 American troops had taken quiet possession of Victoria, the capital of the department.

## CAPTURE OF LAGUNA.

By the arrival of the Mississippi steam frigate at Norfolk, for repairs, we learn that the town of Laguna, in Yucatan, was captured on the 20th ult. by Com. Perry, with the Mississippi, Petrel, Vixen, and Bonita. 15 cannon were destroyed, 900 lbs. powder taken, and 50 soldiers disarmed. Purser Crosby, of the Mississippi, was accidentally killed by a fall on the deck.

Gen. La Vega had arrived at Vera Cruz, and thereupon all the prisoners from the Squadron in the hands of the enemy were released, except Midshipman Rogers, who had been tried as a spy by the civil and military tribunals, and acquitted by the former, but found guilty by the latter. It was believed, however, that he would be liberated.

It is supposed that a combined [illegible] made soon, on the castle of San Juan [illegible] the Army, after taking Vera Cruz [illegible] vessels of the squadron, which are [illegible] prepared by Com. Conner with that view, while Gen. Scott is said to be collecting the land forces.

MR. SANDERS M. INGRAM.—We have received the following interesting letter from this gentleman, whom we have mentioned heretofore, as late a citizen of Richmond County, N. C., now one of the gallant Tennessee Volunteers:—

CAMP RINGGOLD, MEXICO, Dec. 15, 1846.

*Dear Sir:* I take this opportunity of addressing to you a few lines, to let you know how matters and things are on the Rio Grande. My health is tolerably good, and the health of the soldiers generally is better than formerly. Gen. Patterson arrived a few days since, and his arrival was announced by the firing of cannon. The Gen. reviewed the troops at this place on the 11th inst. Besides his Staff, Capt. Thornton was present. The procession made the grandest and most imposing display that I ever witnessed. The soldiers, both infantry and cavalry, were well uniformed, and every man had a martial appearance. The General is a fine looking man, and will no doubt make a good commander, and do honor to himself and his country. He received despatches a few days since, which will change, very much, the movements in this quarter. We were all fixing up, and making ready to set out for Tampico. Troops were coming down the river almost daily, from Camargo. But it is thought best now, not to scatter our forces too much, for fear that Santa Anna may march his whole army in this direction and retake the Rio Grande. Gen. Wool will remain for the present at Paris, with his division of two thousand men; Gen. Worth will hold Saltillo, and a considerable reinforcement is sent on to him. Gen. Butler will remain at Monterey. Gen. Taylor is on his march to Victoria, and has w[illegible] the Mississippi and Georgia Volunteers. His intention is to establish a line of forts to Victoria, to be held by the main body of his army, provided Gen. Urrea does not break into his arrangements. The enemy have a force of about 6,000 [illegible] near the capital of this State, and are daily receiving reinforcements; and it is my opinion that many of the citizens of Matamoras are leaving for the purpose of joining the army. Gen. Taylor left Saltillo with an escort, and proceeded some 50 or 60 miles into the country towards San Luis Potosi, and returned satisfied that it would not do to invade the country in that direction at this time, and it is probable that he will proceed no farther into the country until he receives some orders from Washington city, or rather until Congress takes some steps on the subject of the war. It is evident that it will not do to change the plan of operations at this time, materially. If we do, and concentrate all our forces at Tampico and Vera Cruz, we will lose the Rio Grande; for as soon as our troops are moved from their present positions the enemy will send in a force and retake the places Gen. Taylor has in possession. It is said that the Mexicans are collecting in vast numbers at Camargo, and some alarm had been created at that point. One regiment was sent up yesterday, in order to strengthen that post in case an attack should be made on it.

The health of the soldiers at this post is tolerably good. There are about 125 at the hospital at this time, but most of them are convalescent. M[illegible] a distinguished and gallant soldier has been laid low by death since the commencement of the war. In fact, the effect of the climate here is more to be feared than the Mexicans.

I am glad to hear that the Whigs of North Carolina are still true to their cause and the best interests of the country. Because North Carolina is the base of the Whig pyramid, and although I am now 2500 miles from her borders, I [illegible] the good old State, her institutions, [illegible] and patriotic sons, with feelings of [illegible] affectionate admiration. Let her [illegible] Revolutionary soldiers show to the [illegible] crisis, that they are chips of the same block. It is true that North Carolina [illegible] ing this war on the country, but as we are involved in the war, it is the duty of every good citizen, whether Whig or Democrat, to lend a helping hand and free his country [illegible] [illegible] compel them to do so. It is true [illegible] of [illegible] But [illegible] North Carolina show their character [illegible] the good old [illegible] even [illegible] though the winds may [illegible] and the tempest roar." I[illegible]

NEW USES FOR THE TELEGRAPH.—It is stated that Gov. Bouck, the Sub-Treasurer in New York, took a *sealed letter* to the Telegraph office in that city, desiring that it might be forwarded [illegible] by the Telegraph to Washington.

And the U. S. Gazette says that a person in that city, who was about to be married in Baltimore, was anxious to ascertain what his passage to Baltimore by telegraph would cost.

HEAVY LOSS.—The U. S. Gazette says that New Orleans alone lost $100,000 in the mail which was washed overboard in a storm some weeks ago between Charleston and Wilmington.

NEUSE RIVER.—The Steamer Johnston recently ascended the Neuse to within [illegible] miles of Raleigh. She draws but 15 inches [illegible] 1200 bushels of salt.

*Another Loan and more Treasury Notes.*—A bill was reported in the House, yesterday, from the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $23,000,000, to defray the expenses of the war. The bill authorizes this borrowing to be [illegible] either by the issue of Treasury Notes or [illegible] at the discretion of the President. If [illegible] any portion of it is taken as a loan it is to be [illegible] able after December 1867, and is to bear interest not exceeding six per cent. The Treasury Notes, if issued, are not to bear more than six per cent. interest, and no note is to be issued at less than par. The holders of the notes are to be at liberty, at any time, to fund them in a [illegible]. The proceeds of the public lands, after [illegible] of June 1848, are to be applied first to the payment of the interest, and next to the redemption of the notes.

In noticing this bill, the National Intelligencer significantly says: "No bill has yet been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means for sustaining the credit of the Government, by laying additional taxes, or by repealing the Sub-treasury."

Hon. Presley Spruance (Whig) has been elected U. S. Senator from Delaware, *vice* Thomas Clayton, who declined a re-election.

THE SUFFERING POOR OF IRELAND.—A most remarkable fact is stated by the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, upon reliable authority, viz: that since the 1st of November last, more than $[illegible] have been remitted from this country, in sums varying from $5 to $25, by Irish laborers, men and women servants, and others toiling for their daily bread, to their suffering relations in Ireland!

What a noble evidence of the generous character of that people! What an example to the rich!

It is further ascertained from the remittances in New York of small drafts to Ireland, that the emigrant Irish population have remitted during the year 1846, no less than $[illegible].

*Gen. Cass an old Federalist.*—The Albany Journal says "there are few men in the country who have acquired greatness upon smaller capital, than Gov. Cass. He accidentally acquired an odor of 'Democracy' by his brief connection with the army during the last war; but he merits the appellation about as much as Buchanan does, who had not and wouldn't have, a drop of democratic blood in his veins.

The following is a literal extract from Niles' Register of September 13th, 1834. See vol. 47, page 18:

"We have long entertained a high opinion of the talents and patriotism of Gov. Cass—though not subscribing to all his opinions; but *the fact is,* that while his father, Major Cass, superintended the recruiting service in Delaware in 1799–1800, for what we democrats styled the 'provision eating army,' the *present Gen. Cass* was the *preceptor* [illegible] *in Wilmington, where* [illegible] a BLACK COCKADE *in his* [illegible]."

*A Question.*—When the new Tariff Bill was under discussion in Congress, its leading champions, Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, and Mr. McKay, of N. C., urged, as one of the most important reasons in favor of the substitution of the ad valorem for the specific principle, that it would enable the Government to dismiss the large army of weighers, guagers, measurers, markers, *et cetera,* and thereby economize the enormous expenditures at the several custom-houses. He estimated the saving, at the port of New York alone, to be $100,000 per annum. Like all the other flattering results foretold by its friends, this is not to be realized; for, not only have these now useless offices not been abolished, but, if we are not misinformed, Secretary Walker has issued a circular directing the collectors to make no change in this respect.

*Richmond Whig.*

*New Article of Trade.*—Mr. R. O. Ridgway advertises in the Centreville (Md.) Times for 1000 black cats, for which he will pay 2 cts. a piece.

*Fiction.*—The Burlington Free Press informs its readers, that having published Dombey & Son and the President's Message, he ought to be excused giving any more fiction for the present.

# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 19, 1847.

THE LEGISLATURE indefinitely adjourned yesterday morning. At the time of writing this we are not advised of its closing scene, but will probably hear this morning in time for a postscript. Below will be found a letter from our correspondent, written on Saturday evening. And in another column will be found a List, for which we are indebted to a friend from Raleigh, of such of the Acts and Resolutions as are likely to possess any interest to our readers. The entire List, embracing such as had passed up to midnight of Saturday, numbers about 240 Acts and 70 Resolutions.—Those which we omit, for want of time and room, are altogether private, and of no interest in this part of the State.

We deeply regret the failure of all the bills to re-organize the Raleigh and Gaston company. But trust that no friend of the continuation of that road to Camden will permit himself to be disheartened. We are encouraged by information from Raleigh to hope and believe that the work will be done.

A bill was passed incorporating a company to connect the Yadkin and Cape Fear, by canal, use of Little River, &c. This is an important object, of which, more hereafter.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 16.

I believe I have never before seen such anxiety evinced by the members of the Legislature to get through with their business and return home, as is shown by those of the present General Assembly. And to this end, the two Houses are most busily engaged day and night in disposing of the large mass of documents which still encumbers their tables. You will have seen that a Joint Resolution has been passed to adjourn sine die on Monday morning next; and although it looks like an almost impossible effort to get through with their business by that time, [illegible] will [illegible]

I [illegible] ing [illegible] be [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] tion [illegible] cess [illegible] *all* [illegible] how [illegible] and [illegible] Me [illegible] wo [illegible] Ra [illegible] on [illegible] to [illegible] Ra [illegible] Dr. [illegible] de [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] some [illegible] citizens [illegible] providing [illegible] public [illegible] matter [illegible] prevail [illegible] late in the Session.

I [illegible] com [illegible] Offi [illegible] Regiment of Volunteers.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, [illegible] of the House [illegible] North [illegible] Regiment.

JOHN A. YANCY [illegible] of the House from Buncombe [illegible]

MONTFORD SIDNEY STOKES [illegible] young [illegible]

T [illegible] Whigs [illegible] Mr. Stokes [illegible]

A [illegible] most [illegible] and [illegible] of M [illegible] *best* [illegible] and I [illegible] a large [illegible] He [illegible] and [illegible] of p [illegible] vol [illegible] Mr [illegible] ap [illegible] b [illegible] say [illegible] offi [illegible] point [illegible] upon him.

O [illegible] information [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] tend [illegible] ends!

I [illegible] relative to your county have [illegible] viz: Incorporating Merchants' Steam Boat Co., Henrietta Steam Boat Co., Cumberland Academy, &c. [illegible] so [illegible] your section of the State.

I [illegible] day [illegible] wo [illegible] M [illegible] hav [illegible]

I [illegible] that the Regiment [illegible] quarters [illegible] Adjutant General's Office.

Yours, [illegible]

☞ Nothing from Raleigh this morning.

There are two measures which we could wish had been adopted, instead of rejected, as they have been, by the late Legislature, viz: the proposed Geological, Mineralogical, and Agricultural Survey, and the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools.

Of course we are aware that the embarrassed state of the Treasury prevented a liberal and enlightened Whig Legislature from adopting these desirable measures. We rather think that that reason will be sufficient justification with a large majority of the people, who would reject it under circumstances [illegible] propitious.

LOCOFOCOS.—The Locofoco speakers in the Legislature threatened, if they get into power, to expunge the preamble to the resolution appropriating $[illegible] to the volunteers. We hope that this will be another motive with all considerate men to keep them *out of power.* In the course of [illegible] with from fourteen to twenty [illegible] independent governments within the Union [illegible] of Expunging [illegible] Journal of a Legislative body [illegible] was a case of [illegible] And now we have [illegible] over the same disgraceful scene [illegible] to curry the favor of a *man* [illegible] in either case.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—In the violent storm of wind [illegible] Tuesday week, a tree fell across the [illegible] of Mr. James Williams, of this county, and crushed it to the ground, without in the slightest manner injuring Mr. Williams, who was riding [illegible] Fortunately also his horse stood still till Mr. W. extricated himself from the wreck.

EARLY IN THE FIELD.—Gen. Micajah T. Hawkins, of Warren, has already announced himself as a Candidate for Congress in the 6th District, composed of Warren, Franklin, Wake, Johnston, Edgecombe, Nash and Halifax. What will Mr. Daniel, the present Representative of the Halifax District, say to this?

Richard S. Donnell, Esq. of Newbern, is nominated by the Washington Whig as the Whig Candidate in that District.

VIRGINIA.—R. M. T. Hunter has been elected Senator in Congress, for 6 years from 4th March next, to succeed Mr. Archer, Whig. Mr. Hunter was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives. He is now elected by the Calhoun men and the Whigs, in opposition to the regular candidates, Gov. Smith, John W. Jones, and Gov. McDowell. Several Locofoco members declared their preference for a Whig over Hunter.

DEATH OF ANOTHER SENATOR.—Judge Pennybacker, Senator in Congress from Virginia, died in Washington on Tuesday morning last, aged 41.

N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—A portion of the company from this place, under command of Capt. Kirkpatrick, took up the line of march on Thursday afternoon last, escorted to the town limits, by the Independent Company, the Riflemen, the Fire Companies, and a large number of citizens on foot and on horseback. They were to march to Elizabeth, there to be joined by others, and the whole proceed to Wilmington in one of the Boats of the Henrietta Line, in which they had been generously offered a gratuitous passage.

The citizens of the town adopted very liberal measures towards the volunteers. Capt. Kirkpatrick was presented with an elegant Sword by the Independent Company, of which he has been long a member. Lieut. Hartman was likewise presented with a Sword by the Cross Creek Company. A numerously attended Town Meeting was held on Wednesday,—Geo. McNeill, Magistrate of Police *pro tem.* in the Chair, and Arch'd McLean and Wm. H Bayne Secretaries,—at which resolutions approbatory of the patriotism of the Volunteers were adopted, and a committee appointed to raise money by voluntary subscriptions among the citizens, to provide such articles of suitable clothing as the Government does not furnish. The whole amount contributed by the citizens for this purpose and for the support of the Volunteers whilst they remained here, was, we learn, 7 to $800.

We wish this gallant band health and happiness, and all the honor to which their patriotism so justly entitles them.

The Mecklenburg Company numbers 97 men, embracing some of the first young men in the county, and many descendants of the patriots of 1775.

Mr. Haley, the Whig Senator from Washington and Tyrrell counties, is among the volunteers for the war.

The Oxford News (a Locofoco paper) complains that Granville county could furnish but *five* Volunteers. This is bad indeed. But the News says that it is all owing to some [illegible] to have taken to themselves the name of "Whig," serving out against the war and saying it is an unjust war, &c. &c. Well, this may explain why the Whigs did not volunteer; *but where are the 1700 Locofocos of that county?* Do they think with those Whigs, if such there be, which we doubt, that it would be an honor to the State if the regiment could not be made up? Have all these Locofocos, except five, turned Whigs? Not exactly. Then why don't *they* volunteer, if only to show their indignation against these wicked Whig efforts to keep them back? We greatly suspect that all this talk about Whig opposition [illegible] a cloak for Locofoco cowardice or want of patriotism.

P. S. We learn from the Hillsboro' Recorder, that four of the five Volunteers from Granville are certainly Whigs, and it is believed that the fifth is a Whig too.

VIRGINIA.—The entire "Tenth Legion" of Virginia, comprising that part of the State which does the most of the Locofoco *voting*, appears to have but little stomach for the fighting of this Polk war. It sends only *two* men to the Virginia regiment, and both of them are Whigs!

FROM THE WAR.—We have made copious extracts from the accounts of the operations of the Army and Navy. It will be seen that the news of Santa Anna's approach to Saltillo is not verified by the late advices. But it is still believed he has despatched a large detachment in some direction, but for what object is not known. Some have supposed that he aimed to cut off Gen. Wool, and prevent his junction with Worth at Saltillo; but one account states that Wool had reached within 9 miles of Saltillo.

Com. Perry has arrived in Washington, and the Union learns from him, that—

[illegible] Santa Anna had been elected on 1 December President of the republic, and Gomez Farias, Vice President. The message of Gen. Salas, the acting President, to the Congress, expatiated upon the war with the United States, and proposed a determination to carry it on with vigor, and declared that it was only yet begun, and might be expected to continue for twenty years! From these declarations, our own Congress must see the necessity of *action—action*—and the duty of waiving all abstract, abstruse, and irrelevant questions. What is wanting is *men and money* for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the adjustment of all unreasonable questions should be left to a period of peace and tranquility.

The accounts from Mexico report Santa Anna to be still at San Luis de Potosi, at a late day in December.

The first business transacted by the Mexican Congress *was to lay on the table* the American overtures for peace. They then passed a resolution declaring their determination to prosecute the war to the last extremity—as the words of our informant, to make it a war to the knife.

ATTACK ON GEN. TAYLOR.—In the debate on the increase of the Army, a Mr. Ficklin of Illinois, a warm friend of the Administration, made a bitter and malignant attack on Gen. Taylor. The following sample of his remarks will show how a Locofoco who is enjoying his $8 a day, and the comforts which he is enabled to purchase with that amount at Washington, can abuse the brave men who are fighting his battles for him upon $7 a month and no food for 30 hours.

Speaking of the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, this *carpet hero* asked, "Why did not he cut the Mexicans off? Why did he suffer them to cross the river? He knew that Gen. Taylor said that he had no pontoon bridge; but why did not he follow them into the river?"

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll. I can give the gentleman an answer in a very few words. Those brave men, when they fought the battle of Resaca de la Palma, had been forty hours without a mouthful of food; and I ask if they were then—after that hard-fought battle—two thousand against seven thousand—in any condition to plunge into the river to follow up the Mexicans?

Mr. Ficklin. Why did not they eat before the battle?

Mr. Ingersoll. Because they had not time, sir!

Mr. Ficklin said that [illegible] had gone on at a snail's pace, altogether too slowly, &c. &c.

Mr. Thompson of Miss. Loco, also assailed Gen. Taylor, and then Mr. Burt of S. C. defended him.

*The Lieutenant General Killed again.*—We thank the Senate yesterday gave the *coup de grace* to the Lieutenant General. The poor officer had been twice broken on the wheel by the House, and each time set aside as dead. His appearance in the Senate, with his shattered limbs and worn visage, was well calculated to excite sympathy, and as he was past recovery, it was mercy to give him the finishing stroke. The vote according this to him was decisive, 28 to 21—and the National Intelligencer says, that had there been a full Senate the result would not have been different.

We think we may feel some confidence now that we shall hear no more of appointing a Lieutenant General.

The speech of Mr. Badger in the Senate, yesterday, so ably discusses the question of creating such an office, that we have incorporated into the proceedings of the Senate, the full report of the speech made in the National Intelligencer. We are sure we need do no more than direct attention to it, to ensure its attentive perusal. The question was a new one in our Congressional history—the reasons for urging the appointment were novel—and the motive for asking it so flagrantly wrong that it behooves the people to examine well into the matter, so that they may be prepared to meet a similar proposition, should it ever be revived again.

*Baltimore Patriot.*

PAYING THE PIPER.—Gen. McKay's Military Appropriation Bills for this session propose the following large amounts:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Army proper, | $ 6,813,373 25 |
| Volunteers, | 22,725,331 00 |
| Navy, | 8,920,204 49 |
| Indians, | 1,179,324 00 |
| | $39,638,232 74 |

## CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 11th, Mr. Atchison took the chair, and presented a note from Vice President Dallas, requesting him to preside (the Vice President being sick.) Messrs. Crittenden, Badger, Benton, Webster and others, denied the right thus to appoint a presiding officer *pro tem.*, and after considerable debate it was resolved to proceed to elect a President *pro tem.*, and Mr. Atchison was elected, 47 votes to 1.

Mr. Dix reported a bill to provide for an additional military force; and another bill to appoint a Lieutenant General to command the military forces during the war with Mexico.

On Tuesday, Mr. Archer announced the death of Mr. Pennybacker, Senator from Virginia, and after the usual resolutions, the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, the bill to increase the army came up, and Mr. Cameron offered an amendment, to grant 160 acres of land to each volunteer or regular who may serve out the war and receive an honorable discharge. Messrs. Clayton, Badger, Corwin and Crittenden advocated, and Mr Benton opposed the amendment. Without taking the question, the bill was laid aside to take up the bill to appoint a Lieutenant General. Mr. Dix advocated this bill.

Mr. Badger took the floor for to-morrow.

On Friday, Mr. Badger rose and spoke an hour, "with great ability," says the Baltimore Patriot, against the passage of the bill to create the office of Lieut. General. [We will publish his speech in the next Observer.]

At the close of his speech, Mr. Mangum moved to lay the bill on the table (reject it;) and the question being taken, it received its quietus, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Cilley, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, and Westcott—21.

On Saturday, the bill to increase the army, was, by a vote of 44 to 1, recommitted to the Military Committee, with instructions to report an amendment giving 160 acres of land to all officers and soldiers serving in the Mexican war.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday the 9th, Mr. McKay reported the Fortification, Naval, and Army Appropriation bills.

The bill to increase the Army was again taken up. The debate ceased at 2 o'clock, and then many amendments were offered and voted on. Among them, was one offered by Mr. Thompson of Miss. to appoint a Lieut General, which was agreed to, 84 to 67. But immediately afterwards, the amendment was *rejected*, by yeas and nays, 120 to 90. Messrs. Clarke and McKay, of this State, voting *for* it, and Messrs. Barringer, Dobbin, Dockery, Graham, and Reid, against it—Messrs. Biggs and Daniel absent. Mr. Rathbun moved to raise the ten regiments of volunteers instead of regulars; and this was at first agreed to, 96 to 88; but afterwards rejected, 104 to 113. The House then adjourned.

On Monday, the bill was passed, 165 votes to 35. [illegible] The vote on its passage was however, immediately reconsidered, and [illegible] Mr. Boyd, was adopted, and then the bill passed, 171 to 31.

The bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon was then taken up and debated.

Mr. McKay reported the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill; and a bill to authorize a Loan, or the issue of Treasury Notes, to the amount of $23,000,000.

On Tuesday, the Oregon bill was debated until a message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Mr. Pennybacker, when resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, neither House did any business, the funeral of Mr. Pennybacker taking place at 12 o'clock.

On Thursday, the Oregon bill was further debated, with reference entirely to the question of slavery in the territory.

On Friday, the Slavery debate, on the Oregon [illegible] continued.

[illegible] the bill was passed, the South be[illegible] on the Slavery question, 113 votes to [illegible]

Mr. Badger's speech, so largely applauded in the Northern papers, came to hand on Friday morning, rendering it utterly impossible for us to publish it this week, as we would be glad to do.

After our form was on the press, we received a report of the remarks of Senator Albright, of Chatham, on the State Finances, which we will have pleasure in publishing next week.

The following correspondence, &c. have been handed us for publication:—

At a meeting of the members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held at the Town Hall on the evening of Wednesday, the 13th Jan'y 1847,—

*Resolved, unanimously,* That the members of this Corps admire the zeal and patriotic spirit of their fellow soldier, Sergeant Wm. E. Kirkpatrick, manifested in his efforts to raise a company of Volunteers for the Mexican War; and that in his success and subsequent promotion to the office of Captain, this Corps tenders alike to him and those under his command, its most hearty congratulations.

*Resolved,* That as a token of the esteem and regard entertained by this Corps for Capt. William E. Kirkpatrick, as well as in consideration of its respect for the patriotic motives which prompted his ready response to the call of his country, this Corps will present to him a Sword, Sash and Epaulets.

*Resolved,* That Major McLean, Capt. Campbell, Serg't McMillan, Sergt. Draughon, Corp'l Ward and private Jas. McGilvary be appointed a committee to procure the Sword, Epaulets and Sash, as in the foregoing resolution, and to make arrangements for their presentation to Capt. Kirkpatrick, with assurances of their regard for his personal welfare, of their hopes for his honor and distinction, and their anxiety for the valorous conduct of those under his command.

A. McLEAN, Maj. Comd't, and
Chairman of the meeting.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

FAYETTEVILLE, 14th Jan'y 1847.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned committee appointed for that purpose, have the honor of presenting to you the enclosed copy of resolutions unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Fayetteville Ind't Lt Inf. Company on the 13th inst.

The committee regret that the articles directed to be presented to you could not be procured in this place. They have been ordered from Charleston, and arrangements have been made for their delivery at Wilmington, before your departure for the seat of war.

Whilst the committee deplore, on their own account, your separation from the corps with which you have been so long and honorably associated, they fully concur in and reiterate the sentiment of admiration of the patriotic zeal manifested by your course. And from the character you have heretofore sustained, the Committee feel assured that your conduct will be such, in the arduous duties before you, as to reflect credit upon yourself and honor upon the Corps to which you belong.

With anxious regard for your personal welfare, we are very respectfully your friends and obedient servants,

A. McLEAN,
C. A. McMILLAN,
A. M. CAMPBELL,
W. DRAUGHON,
F. T. WARD.
JAMES McGILVARY,
Committee.

To Capt. W. E. Kirkpatrick.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Jan. 14, 1847.

Major McLean, Capt. Campbell, Sergeants McMillan and Draughon, and Messrs. Ward and McGilvary, Committee.

*Gentlemen:* It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge the reception of your favor of this inst., transmitting the resolutions adopted by my fellow soldiers of the Fayetteville Independant Light Infantry Company, which reached me to-day, in the midst of preparations for my departure, and I assure you, whatever may betide, the warmth and friendliness which have been exhibited on this occasion, will ever cheer and animate my bosom. If anything is calculated to increase the ardor that a soldier feels for his country and *her cause*, it must be the approval of his fellow soldiers and associates, and this mark of approbation by the members of our ancient and honored Corps, will certainly inspire me with additional zeal in the discharge of my duties.

Although about to separate for a time, and perhaps forever, and engage, on a foreign and hostile land in a conflict of arms with the enemies of our country, it will ever be my pride and pleasure to feel, that I am a member of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.

The Sword, Sash and Epaulets awarded by the kindness of my brother members, will be proudly worn—will animate my heart on the dreary march, and nerve my arm in the hour of conflict.

Accept my grateful acknowledgments for your kind wishes, and assure the corps, to which we are warmly attached, that should the chances of war permit me to return, it will afford me great pleasure to report myself, and be received once again in the ranks.

Yet should a different fate await me, should I fall in the discharge of my duty fighting the battles of my country, my last moments will be cheered by the assurance, that my memory will be cherished by them.

I remain truly and sincerely, your friend and ob't serv't,

WM. E. KIRKPATRICK.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. January 14, 1847.

LIEUT. WILLIAM M. BARTMAN—Sir: At a meeting of your fine brother soldiers, of the "Cross Creek Company," it was unanimously

"*Resolved,* That William M. Bartman be presented with a Sword, as a token of our esteem, and admiration of the patriotism which prompted him to respond to the call of his country, and volunteer as one of the Company raised in this place for the Mexican war."

[illegible]

We are, sir, your friends and late fellow soldiers,

J. W. EVANS,
JAMES BANKS,
HENRY DONALDSON } Committee.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 14, 1847.

Messrs. J. W. Evans, James Banks, Henry Donaldson, Committee of Cross Creek Company: [illegible]

WM. M. BARTMAN,
[illegible]

## TITLES OF THE LAWS,

*Passed by the Legislature of 1846–7.*

### PUBLIC ACTS.

An act to Re-district the State, entitled, "an act to repeal an act [illegible] ratified 14th Jan'y 1843, and for the purpose of securing a just and proper division of the State into Congressional Districts."

To provide for holding a session of the Supreme Court once a year, in the Western part of the state. [At Morganton.]

To amend the Revised Statutes entitled Deeds and Conveyances.

To regulate the issuing of process in certain cases.

To make real estate assets.

To protect the public bridges within this State. Makes it a misdemeanor to fell timber in any stream above a bridge.

Authorising the Governor to establish a depot of arms at Newbern.

In addition to the Revised Statutes entitled Mills and Millers.

Amending an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning pilots or commissioners of navigation, Revised Statutes, chap. 88, sec. 32.

To prevent citizens of other States from driving their stock into this State to run at large in the forest range.

Protecting houses and enclosures from wilful injury.

Amending the laws regulating the inspection of turpentine. Requires every barrel of turpentine to weigh 280 pounds gross, and hard 240 gross.

To amend the act of 1844–5, relative to notaries. Fixes the fees of protest, except protests concerning vessels, at one dollar.

Amending the 3d sec. of the 105th sec. Rev. Stat. entitled salaries and fees.

In favor of the Cherokee Chief, Junaluske.

Repealing an act entitled an act to repeal 3d section of an act of 1825, to direct the manner in which license shall hereafter be issued to retailers of spirituous liquors so far as regards the counties of New Hanover and Brunswick.

To extend the time of registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift.

To provide for a new county, called Gaston, out of part of Lincoln and Catawba.

To lay off and establish a new county by the name of Alexander, of parts of the counties of Iredell, Caldwell and Wilkes.

Concerning public roads. [Providing that any person obstructing a ditch, canal, &c. across a [illegible] shall keep a bridge over the same.

Concerning orphans and persons non compos mentis.

To charter the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.

Incorporating the North and South Carolina Rail Road Company. Provides for a company to construct a road from Raleigh, via Fayetteville, to the South Carolina road at Camden; capital stock to be 1,200,000 dollars, in shares of $100 each; and may be organized when two thousand shares shall be subscribed.

Incorporating a company to construct a rail road from some point on the South Carolina Rail Road, to the town of Charlotte in Mecklenburg county, to be called the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company. [Capital stock to be 1,500,000 dollars.

To incorporate the Roanoke Rail Road Company. 200,000 dollars, to connect Margarettsville and Weldon; to go into operation when 500 shares shall have been subscribed.

Incorporating the Orapeake Canal and Turnpike Company. [Capital stock $25,000.

To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of the second Judicial District and of the county courts of Onslow, Jones, Craven, Beaufort and Hyde. [The Superior Court of Duplin to be held on the 4th Mondays of March and September; Wayne 1st Monday after 4th in March and September; &c.

To improve the Navigation of the Yadkin river. [Incorporates a company, capital not less than $30,000, nor more than $300,000, in shares of fifty dollars each, to be called the Yadkin Navigation Company.

Relating to the public roads in Henderson county.

For the improvement of the navigation of New River, in Onslow county.

Extending the time of perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered.

Supplemental to an act of the present session to charter the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.

Authorising the Petersburg Rail Road Company to raise, by loan, or by an increase of its capital stock, a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, for certain purposes.

To regulate the appointment of Field Officers of Regiments of volunteers called into the service of the United States.

To amend an act to prevent the obstruction of fish passing up the Roanoke and Cashie Rivers, and their waters, chap. 54.

Regulating the distribution of the public arms. [Provides that whenever any volunteer company shall be formed and otherwise equipped, they shall be furnished with the necessary arms and accoutrements from the public arsenals, the commanding officer first giving bond and security for the safe keeping of the same.

To regulate the appointment of principal Clerks of the two Houses, and for other purposes.

To amend an act for a canal from Cape Fear to Lumber river. [Books to be opened on the 1st March 1847, and 21st section of said act repealed.

To alter the mode of electing wardens of the Poor. [Provides that the county courts, a majority of the justices being present, shall every three years elect not more than 12 nor less than 7 freeholders, as wardens of the poor.

Concerning the duties of the Cherokee Land Agent.

To alter the time of holding the Superior Courts in the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

Incorporating the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company, in the county of Haywood.

Granting a further extension of credit on the Bonds endorsed by the State for the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and also on the debts due the State and the Literary Fund. [Extends the time of payment to 1853 and 1855.

Supplemental to an act passed at the present session, to provide for holding a term of the Supreme court once a year in the Western part of the State.

To enforce the State's indemnity against loss on account of her suretyship for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road company. [Provides that the Public Treasurer shall give notice, requiring all persons bound for the State's indemnity either as stockholders under the 14th section of the act of 1839 or by entering into bonds, &c. to make payment into the Treasury, within one month from the date of said advertisement, and in event of their failure to make payment, the Attorney General shall institute suit.

For cutting a navigable canal from the waters of the Yadkin to the waters of the Cape Fear, in this State. (Capital stock of 80,000 dollars, in shares of 100 dollars each.

Incorporating the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph company. [For carrying a line of magnetic telegraph through this State, passing through Raleigh.

Concerning the survey of the coast of the State of North Carolina.

To amend an act amending the Revised Statutes, concerning last wills and testaments. Provides that no will in writing which shall not be sufficient to convey personal, shall be good as to any real estate therein devised.

To provide for a re-assessment of the lands of this State, and a more accurate enlistment of the taxable polls. Provides for a board of valuation—every eight years, to ascertain, upon oath, cash valuation of lands; all persons or their agents to give in the tracts and number of acres owned by them on oath, and not to be released from a double tax on failure to give in, except in case of sickness. The owners, and not the hirers of slaves, to give them in.

To improve the navigation of Lumber river. To be done by hands liable to work on roads.

Incorporating the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Company.

To increase the public revenue. Tax of one per cent. on real estate and on personal estate value of 200 dollars descending to collateral kindred.

Providing for the sale of certain lands in Macon and Cherokee counties.

To provide for the transfer of the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road company, endorsed by the State. Provides the mode of transfer.

To tax the venders of foreign made riding vehicles. Tax 20 dollars in each county, and on [illegible]

To provide for the transfer of certain funds from the Internal Improvement fund to the Public Treasury, and for other purposes. Provides that certain bonds and the annual income of this fund, and proceeds of lands, shall be transferred.

To amend the Revised Statutes entitled crimes and punishments. Provides a penalty of $100 for selling slaves gun-cotton, or any sort of side arms.

To amend the act of last session in favor of poor debtors.

To repeal in part an act of 1844–45, to prevent frauds in levying executions issued by a single magistrate, &c. Provides sale of slaves levied upon shall take place within 60 days.

To establish the Commercial Bank of Wilmington. [Capital stock $300,000.

To establish a new county to be called Lafayette, out of parts of Rutherford and Henderson.

For the preservation of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. [Authorises necessary repairs, out of profits.

To provide suitable buildings for the comfortable accommodation of the deaf and dumb mutes and blind persons of this State. [Appropriates ten thousand dollars for said buildings in or near Raleigh.

To prevent rail road companies from obstructing navigable water courses and for other purposes.

To authorise the Int. Imp. board to sell Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal.

To make a road from Plymouth, in Washington county, and to bring into market the swamp lands of the State.

Concerning contempts of courts. Restricts the issuing of summary punishments, to cases occuring in the presence of the court, &c.

For the better regulation of the militia of this State.

To perfect titles to land sold by decrees of courts of equity.

Concerning the bonds of clerks of the county courts. [May be taken by a majority of 12 Justices.

Supplemental to an act to incorporate the Yadkin and Cape Fear Canal Company, passed at this Session.

### PRIVATE ACTS.

Amending the act of 1842–3, to incorporate a mutual insurance company in the State of North Carolina.

Incorporating the Manteo Lodge of Odd Fellows in Raleigh.

Reviving the act of incorporation of Richmond Academy.

Incorporating Thaddeus Lodge of Odd Fellows, in Clinton.

For the regulation of the town of Mocksville.

Incorporating the White House Cavalry, in the county of Robeson.

Repealing an act to give to the county courts of Stanly two jury terms.

To incorporate the Cedar Falls manufacturing company.

To Emancipate Abel Payne and his wife Patsey, if they give bond and security for good behavior and that they will not become a parish charge.

Incorporating a corps of cavalry in the county of Sampson.

Emancipating Samuel Mackey.

Appointing commissioners for the town of Carthage, in the county of Moore and to incorporate the same.

To enable the people of Stanly county to restore their records and papers, which were lost in the burning of the court house and clerks office of Montgomery county.

Incorporating the trustees of the female institute in the county of New Hanover.

Incorporating the Caldwell Institute, in the town of Hillsborough.

Amending the act to incorporate the town of Greensborough.

Increasing the number and pay of jurors in the county of Anson.

To restore jury trials at two of the terms of Montgomery county court.

Incorporating the Cape Fear Manufacturing Company in Wilmington. Capital $100,000, in shares of $100 each.

Incorporating the town of Franklinville, in Randolph.

Incorporating the Cumberland Academy, in the county of Cumberland.

Amending an act of 1831, incorporating the Guilford Gold Mining Company.

Incorporating the Swift Island Manufacturing Company, with a capital of not less than 12 nor more than $50,000.

Incorporating the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville. Capital $50,000, and private property of stockholders liable.

Amending an act of 1844–45, incorporating the Carthage Male and Female Academies in the county of Moore.

To alter the times of selling lands and negroes in the county of Richmond. Changed to the Mondays of Superior Courts.

Repealing an act of 1840, to abolish the Fair at or near Laurel Hill, in Richmond county.

Incorporating the Lumber Bridge Independent Company, in the county of Robeson.

Compelling the Entry Taker of Union county to keep his office at the court house.

Giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Moore county, and for the better regulation of the county courts of said county.

Incorporating the Henrietta Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville, with a capital of 13 to $20,000.

Incorporating the Fayetteville Hotel Company.

Concerning Chapel Hill.

To restore the third section of an act of 1825, to direct the manner in which licences shall be hereafter issued to retailers of spirituous liquors, as far as Wilmington is concerned.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Providing for the equipping and paying expenses of the volunteers to Wilmington and Charlotte.

Respecting the sons of North Carolina engaged in the battle of Monterey.

In relation to borrowing of money by the Public Treasurer. [Authorising the borrowing of $100,000.

Relating to the roof of the State Capitol.

In favor of the clerk of the county court of Duplin—to remit a certain fine.

In relation to the Adjutant General's office—appropriates a room in the Capitol for said office.

In favor of the Public Treasurer.

In favor of John C. Knight. [Refunding $18 75, double tax paid by him on land.

In favor of Duncan McFarland. Directs a grant of 300 acres of land paid for by him to be issued.

In favor of R. S. McDonald. Remitting fines.

Directing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to lend $2000 to the President and Trustees of Floral College, upon good security.

Relating to the Inlets on the coast of North Carolina.—Requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions in procuring an appropriation for improving and rendering permanent the Inlets on our coast that have been recently opened.

Respecting the sale of swamp lands. Directs that sales be made by the Literary Board either privately or publicly.

For enclosing the Capitol Square. Provides that it shall be enclosed with stone and iron, at a cost not exceeding $12,000, to be put to the lowest bidder.

In favor of Spier Whitaker and James Iredell. Allows to them $500 each for professional services.

Directing $13,000 unappropriated scrip issued by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, to be destroyed.

Enforcing the payment of the State Tax on stock in the Cape Fear Bank, out of the dividends of individuals.

☞ THE IVORY STATUE OF THE SAVIOUR.—This wonderful work is now in this place for exhibition a day or two only. Having seen it, we advise our friends not to lose the opportunity. It is one of the most remarkable pieces of statuary in the world.

THE BEST JOKE OF THE AGE.—The Wilmington Commercial scolds the New Orleans Bulletin for slandering the Boats between Wilmington and Charleston, and winds up with the following *modest* questions:—

"We know not what object he can have in view, that truth will not answer his purposes. Does he wish to favor some other line? Is he indignant at the rising greatness and prosperity of all southern cities, except New Orleans?"

New Orleans envious of *"the rising greatness and prosperity of" Wilmington!!!* If "Paris is France," as the Parisian says, is not Wilmington *a little more than North Carolina?*

LOCOFOCO "PROGRESS."—The Union says, that the preamble to the resolution of our Legislature, stating that the Mexican war was brought on by the Executive, is taking side against the "country." The President is the country, according to the Union.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian also, speaks of it as "a blow at our own country," and "throwing the blame of the war upon our own government."

The President is government, country, and all, with the Progressives.

Mr. Haralson, a member of Congress from Georgia, who is Chairman of the Military Committee in the House, took occasion to complain, a few days ago, that the *Whig* States of Massachusetts and North Carolina had not yet filled up their regiments of volunteers. This imputation upon States because they contained a majority of Whigs, might have been reasonable if there were not enough Locofocos to fill the Regiments. But it is impudent enough in the member to utter such a reproach against Whigs, when there are 30 or 40,000 Locofocos in this State. Let him reproach *them*, or at least not confine his remark to the Whigs.

Mr. Barringer defended North Carolina, and pledged her for a speedy muster of the regiment. And then came Mr. Reid, who said, "he regretted that the troops had not been raised; but he regretted especially that the whig governor of his State (North Carolina) had declared in his message that the war was unconstitutional and waged by the Executive. That, he (Mr. R.) thought, had done more to retard the raising of troops in North Carolina than any thing else."

Well, but, Mr. Reid, we would ask you too, where were your own Locofoco friends? Were they bound to follow the Whig Governor, even if he had, (as he has not,) done or said any thing to retard the raising of the regiment? You give Gov. Graham credit for an influence with your own party which you would be very unwilling to admit if the case were one of *voting* instead of *fighting.*

## MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on the 10th inst., by the Rev'd P. McGowan, Mr. ALEX'R SIMPSON to Miss ANN KELLY WATTS, all of this town.

In this county, on Tuesday last, by the Rev'd Mr. Gilchrist, Col. ALEX'R ELLIOT to Miss JANE S., daughter of Jona. Evans, Esq.; all of this county.

## DIED,

In this town on the 10th inst., of Dropsy, Mrs. NANCY CARVER, wife of David Carver, Sen. Mrs. Carver has been a member of the Baptist Church for many years, and although her afflictions were many and severe, yet they were borne by her with patience and christian fortitude to the last.

In Stanly county, on the 5th inst., of Pneumonia, Mr. JOHN SNUGGS, in the 70th year of his age. In the death of this most inestimable man, his surviving relatives and all who knew him have sustained an irreparable loss. As husband and father, he was kind and affectionate; as master, he was merciful, exercising great forbearance; as a friend and neighbor, he was always the same, true, kind, devoted,—and as generous as he had ever been remarkable for true consistency in all his relations of life.

Possessing intelligence in a high degree, with a disposition naturally modest and unassuming, he has long been the subject of universal esteem by all who knew him. Indeed, this truly good man maintained throughout his long life a character so high for truth, justice, firmness, and every other trait constituting the perfect gentleman, that even the tongue of calumny never has found wherewith in him to utter the first bitter word against him.

So rich with friendship's fragrant dew, we scarce observed the thorn. The cup of intercourse so sweet, we tasted not the bitter, and whate'r his faults, we all thought him good. Peace to his shade.—*Com.*

In Sampson County, on the 8th inst., of Phthisis Pulmonaris, or pulmonary consumption, CHAS. ROSENDALE. The deceased was born in Saxony in Germany, and came to America at the age of 21 years, and was, when he died, about 29 years of age. He was a member of the Masonic Institution, and a strong admirer of the free and republican government of the United States. He leaves to mourn their loss, a widow that was devotedly attached to him, and two small children. To one that was accustomed to visit him during long and tiresome affliction, this thought must surely arise,

Alas! that man should e'er be born
To seek the fruit but pluck the thorn.—[*Com.*

At Charleston, S. C., on the 7th inst., Mr. BELAH H. JACOBS, aged 41, a native of Wilmington.

In Richmond county, on the 28th, ult., Miss ELIZABETH THOMAS, formerly of Brownsville S. C.

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JAN. 19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 30 | Iron, | 4½ a 5 |
| Ditto, apple, | 25 | Molasses, | 24 a 28 |
| Bacon, | 7½ a 8½ | Oats, | 30 a 35 |
| Coffee, | 8 a 10 | Nails, cut, | 5½ |
| Cotton, | 10 a 10¼ | Sugar, br'n, | 8 a 10 |
| Corn, | 50 a 60 | Salt, bu., | 60 |
| Candles, F. F., | 13 a 15 | Ditto, sack, | $2 50 |
| Flour, | 4½ a 5 | Wheat, | 90 a 1 00 |
| Feathers, | 26 a 28 | Whiskey, | 23 a 25 |
| Pork, | 5 a 5½ | Beeswax, | 24 a 25 |
| Peas, | 50 a 60 | Rags, | 1½ a 2 |
| 4-4 Brown Sheetings, | | | 7½ cents. |
| Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, | | | 16 " |

REMARKS:—Cotton sells at 10 to 10¼. Corn 50 to 60. Flour 4½ to 5. Oats 30 to 35. Flaxseed 85 to 1 00. Peas 50 to 60. For other Produce and Goods see quotations.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine remains at 2 00, all sold. Tar 1 20, all sold. Lumber and Timber without change: Flooring 7 to 8, wide 6 25, scantling 5 25. Timber 5 to 7. Shingles 2 50 to 3 00. R. O. Staves $16. Stock of Corn large, retailing from shipboard at 65. Bacon firm at 7 for hog round. A sale of Liverpool Sack Salt, to arrive, at 1 37.—Turk's Island 35 to 45, an advance of 5 cents; stock light.

### CHERAW MARKET—Jan. 12.

Cotton 9 to 10¼; quotations barely sustained. No change in other Produce.

At New York, Cotton firm, with upward tendency. Uplands 11¼ to 12.

Cotton at Charleston 9¾ to 10¾; Corn 70 to 79; Salt 87 to 95 per Sack.

Total receipts of Cotton 783,284 bales, against 779,377 last year.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

### ARRIVALS

Jan'y 9—Steamer Proprietor from New York. 10—Schrs. R. W. Brown from New York, Cyprus from Bermuda, Pearl from Onslow, Express from ditto. 11—Brig Majestic from New York. 12—Schrs. Middleton from Hyde county, Walter Merchant from Middleton, Olive from N. York, Monsoon from Philadelphia. 14—Brig Watson of Sedgwick from Porto Rico; Schr. Mary from Cardenas, Cuba.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—Rio Coffee, Boxes Cheese, Pine Apple Cheese, half and qr. boxes Raisins, 1 tierce Rice.
Jan. 19.—46-tf JNO. M. ROSE.

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages* of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

☞ Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Journal, will publish three times.

GREAT
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

| | Former. | Present. |
|---|---|---|
| Box Goods, cubic foot, | 8 | 7 |
| Salt, sack, | 30 | 25 |
| Salt, coarse Liv., bus., | 10 | 8 |
| Iron, ton, | 3 00 | 2 50 |
| Coffee, per sack, | 30 | 25 |
| Sugars, per 100, | 17½ | 15 |
| Castings, per 2000 lbs., | 5 00 | 4 00 |

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have five safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Salisbury Watchman, Greensborough Patriot, and Charlotte Journal, copy 3 times; and send paper; and accounts to this Office.

J. W. EVANS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the counties of Cumberland, Bladen, Sampson, and Johnston.—When not on his circuit, he may be found at his new Office on Old street, near Dr. Robinson's corner. Jan'y 16.—46-3w

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.
H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

SWAIN'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

☞ Piano Fortes tuned on the most reasonable terms. Inquire at this Office, or at Mr. W. S. Jessup's. J. W. MERRIAM.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a general assortment of Landreth's Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, and of the growth of 1846. For sale by
S. T. HAWLEY.
Jan'y 19, 1847. 46-3w

HARDWARE.
FIELD & LANGSTROTH,
Successors to Rogers, Brothers & Co.,
HARDWARE IMPORTERS,
No. 52 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE remainder of the late firm's stock having been closed at public auction, F. & L. are now receiving, direct from the Manufactories, an entirely new and very extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND SADDLERY,

Which they will sell for cash or on approved credit, at prices as low as any house in the country. They solicit an examination of their Goods, confident that quality, variety, and prices, will be satisfactory to purchasers.

Particular attention will be given to putting up Goods to order, and all collateral business.

BEN. FIELD,
T. F. LANGSTROTH.
Philadelphia, Jan'y 15, 1847. 46-3w

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

## GOODS.

[illegible] having removed to the new [illegible] Hay street, opposite [illegible] are opening their

*[illegible] supply of Fresh Goods.*

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT [illegible] & St. Croix SUGAR, [illegible] Sugar, [illegible] Coffee, Molasses, Nails, [illegible] Oil, [illegible] Powder, [illegible] Paper, [illegible] Hats, [illegible] Chairs, and Rushbottom Chairs, [illegible] Putty, [illegible] Cotton and Wool Cards, [illegible] Shovels and Tongs, [illegible] Raisins, Citron, Filberts, [illegible] Spices, Nutmegs, [illegible] Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, [illegible] Pure French Brandy, [illegible] and Malaga Wines [illegible] Crockery, &c. &

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

*A large stock of Dry Goods,*

[illegible] Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Satti[illegible] Cotton Sheetings, [illegible] and Mousseline de Laines, [illegible] Bonnets, &c. [illegible] addition,

*A large quantity of Clothing,*

[illegible] stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, [illegible] Country Merchants [illegible]

TILLINGHAST & CO.

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

### H. LEETE.

[illegible] North West corner of Market Square, [illegible] SUPPLY OF GOODS [illegible] Vestings, [illegible] Kerseys, [illegible] Boots, [illegible] Cloth, [illegible]

*New Spring and Summer*

## GOODS.

### MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, [illegible]

—ALSO—

[illegible]

## Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to [illegible] Pensioners [illegible]

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1846. [illegible]

## Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor [illegible]

[illegible] torpid state, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

## GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—

50 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 ditto Porto Rico Sugar,
10 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
20 bbls. Northern Whiskey,
25 ditto American Brandy,
12 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 kegs Nails,
25 ditto Powder,
20 ditto Blasting Powder,
30 boxes 8x10 and 10x12 Window Glass,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
18 coils Manilla Rope,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Harness [illegible] Pepper and Spices, [illegible]

—ALSO—

12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
[illegible] Chairs,
[illegible] Bureaus. E. W. W.

Nov. [illegible] 1846. 36tf

## NEW GOODS.

H[illegible] Bank of Cape Fear [illegible]

## GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

[illegible] for Cash or exchange for Produce.

[illegible] Sheetings and Yarns [illegible] A constant supply of the same [illegible]

[illegible] promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 19, 1846. 36tf

THE attention of the public is called to the [illegible] of North Carolina [illegible] transportation of Goods and Produce on the Cape Fear River by the

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

All Goods consigned to HALL & JOHNSON [illegible]

[illegible] Cape Fear [illegible] Steamers [illegible] Transportation of Goods [illegible] River [illegible]

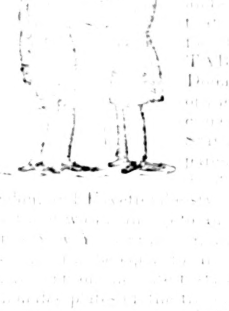
HALL & JOHNSON.

## NOTICE.

JOHN H. HALL [illegible] Henrietta Steam Boat Co. [illegible]

JOHN H. HALL, Agt. Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

Nov. 2, 1846.



THE SUBSCRIBER W[illegible] NEW ESTABLISHMENT [illegible]

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 1[illegible], 1846. 33tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

## Dr. E. F. Perry's Vermifuge.

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A [illegible] valuable preparation [illegible] the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms. They imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows: countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pain in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 30tf

## Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## Bay Water and Florida Water

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars.

1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco, [illegible] fine cut chewing Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

October 21, 1846. 34tf

## CORDIALS.

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Also, [illegible] Cooking Wine.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

## RECEIVED THIS DAY,

25 BOXES PRIME CHEESE, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 11, 1846. 41tf

## NOTICE.

FOR sale by the Subscriber two Timber Wagons, [illegible] and well made. One of the Wagons has been in use about four months, the other is entirely new. Any person or persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine them for themselves. Twenty seven miles North of Fayetteville, near the Northington Road, three miles from Cumberland Academy.

ALLAN McLEAN.

Cumberland co., Dec. 12, 1846. 41tf

## Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

## French Gelatine and Isinglass,

for Jellies, &c. for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

## Mrs. HART has returned

from New York, with a fashionable assortment of [illegible] and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. C[illegible] Green St. [illegible] Bridge, where she is prepared to [illegible] Town and Country orders. [illegible]

Oct. 26, 1846. 33tf

[illegible]

J. C. THOMSON

*Fall and Winter Stock of*

## HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

[illegible] South West [illegible] Market Square [illegible]

[illegible]

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

F[illegible] LIAM M[illegible] & CO. [illegible] Market [illegible] Hay st. [illegible]

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES M. McAR[illegible]
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

## NEW FIRM.

THE [illegible]

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

[illegible] McArn's [illegible] South-West corner of Market Square, [illegible] keep constantly on hand a well selected Stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, [illegible], Camphor, Steel, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. [illegible] all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

## READ THIS!

## Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE Subscriber having just received a fresh supply of Plates and Cases, of a larger size than has heretofore been used in this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes continuing one or two weeks longer in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style. He will take them large or small, as persons may wish.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored, so that no climate will affect them in the least. Portraits of sick or deceased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, inquire at his Room, 4 doors West of Biggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

Nov. 21, 1846. 39tf

THE most improved Daguerreotype Apparatus, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing materials, &c. on hand, for sale at the lowest prices for cash. J. L. BRYAN.

## LOOK HERE.

## ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.

Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

## Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

## The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 77tf

## FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-five years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Prest.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 14tf

## FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c. either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

D[illegible] 1tf

## The Nautilus (Mutual) Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THE [illegible]

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

[illegible] 1tf

## LIFE ASSURANCE.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

## LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

*No. 26, Cornhill, London.*

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution [illegible] advantages with respect to [illegible] The assured has, [illegible] the power to borrow, without [illegible]

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

[illegible]

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1846. 42tf

## OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes by [illegible] to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. July 1, 1846.

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT

## BOARDING HOUSE,

S. E. corner of Dock and Front sts.,

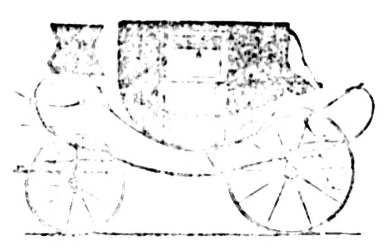
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber has taken the well known House on the South East corner of Dock and Front streets, formerly occupied by Mrs. Joseph A. Hill, for the purpose of accommodating Regular and Transient Boarders.

F. J. SWANN.

November 18, 1846. 42-3w

## Encourage Home Manufactures.



## Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

## POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind.—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-12m

## Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34tf

## JOHN C. LATTA,
## COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
## GENERAL AGENT,
*Wilmington, N. C.*

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-y

## REMOVAL
AND
## NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats: Men's, Boys and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps; Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cocoa, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron, Hollow Ware, American and German Steel, Nails, [illegible], Rope, Bagging and Twine; Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

[illegible] BACON,
[illegible] casks fresh Thomaston LIME.

The best market price paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 35tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

## GROCERIES,

*Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery.*

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

[illegible]

## EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller.

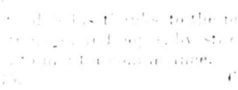
HAS [illegible] Hay street, a few doors [illegible]

Gold and Silver Watches, of different Kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils, Finger Rings & Breast Pins; [illegible] of all kinds, Thimbles, and [illegible] every article [illegible] in his line.

[illegible] New York [illegible]

Oct. 25, 1846. [illegible]

## Fayetteville and Warsaw
## STAGE LINE.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on [illegible] at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Warsaw in time for the cars [illegible] North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the [illegible] and arrives in Fayetteville [illegible] in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers to enter their names at Biggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Dec. 2, 1846. 41tf

## FOR SALE,

21 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
[illegible] bags [illegible] Rio COFFEE,
50 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME,

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14tf

## DENTISTRY.

J. N. BARD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, would [illegible] in the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Biggs' Hotel, and all calls from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character, and [illegible] skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Bard will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. 26tf

## George Riley.

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, also common Silver Watches, a new assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

## 100,000 ACRES
## VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

## Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

## FOR SALE, (VERY CHEAP,)

A SUPERIOR article of Negro Shoes, Negro and fine Bed Blankets, (large size,) Fayetteville Mould Tallow Candles, (McKay brand,) Little River Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarn; together with a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Dry Goods.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
McArn's Old Stand.

Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

## Gray's Ointment, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

## Carriage Springs and Axles.

A NEW supply just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 4, 1847. 44tf

## A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c.

Just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

## FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ALL-HEALING

## INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterrupted when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced *directly* to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. *Its own* heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thomsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homeopathist deals out infinitessimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood and other juices, giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease at once begins to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems so reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed? Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this on the surface where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—I can hardly say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although [illegible]. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Earache are helped with like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good—and as for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms [illegible] will always tell if a child has worms. It will REMOVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This salve always provides for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and estimated. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

## Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, [illegible] day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14tf

## A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be fo when not professionally engaged, at fice near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dob

August 18, 1846. 23-ly

## Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable co in 153 volumes, for sale very low, mu low the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Class brary, in 36 volumes. E. J. HALE

## To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to pros the duties of their office as Inspe Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of M & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL

Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846. 37tf

## CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Rece and for sale by W. PRIOR

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

## FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE, 5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR. MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 23.

## NEW
## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter s of Staple and Fancy

## Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress g embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low pri fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sa Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Si Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown ings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; La Best, Negro, and Saddle [illegible] Tickings, Canvass Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serges; [illegible] Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes, Cas and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; [illegible] plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; [illegible] Laces; [illegible] Purses; [illegible] and Cloak Linings; Cotton and Silk Hdkfs; [illegible] Caps and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder, [illegible] Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper; Ink and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; [illegible] Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; to low priced Cigars; with many articles not altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year. Foot of Hay Mount, next above Biggs' Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS

September 14, 1846. 28tf

## ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANA Farmers and Planter's [illegible] Wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE

## NURSERY.

THE subscriber has at his residence in R dolph county, on Muddy Creek, forty ty kinds of select Fruit Trees—all of sup quality. Price $10 per hundred, at the Nurs All orders supplied at any time. I will Fayetteville on Monday or Tuesday of next C ty Court, and in Wilmington the 14th or 15th Postage must be paid on all communicatio

THOS. H. FENTRESS

November 18, 1846. 38-3m

## HOTCHKISS'S
## VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great pop which these Wheels have attained by the of nearly 4000 of them in different parts o country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and cessful operation in Cumberland County. properly introduced, they nearly double the of the Mill, and in quantity of work gener exceed the most sanguine expectations of the ers, many of whom are gentlemen disting for their science and practical skill, who have tested to the value of this improvement. Wheels are more durable, and more easily k order, when properly put together, than the mon Flutter Wheel. They will save one-th the water, and run well in back water when is a head above. The speed of the Saw is creased to more than double the strokes p

The price of an individual right for one Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gen men, some of whom have had the Wheels in ration 12 months or more, and from many of w we have received certificates highly approving these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, w this improvement, cut 2700, 3000, 3500, and e as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Baucham.
J. R. Reid, Millwrig
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson,
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Rich Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of State.

With such a deservedly high character, Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wh to the Public. They will sell individual or Co rights on reasonable terms. They also keep stantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, vary in size to suit different heads of water, in place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Casw county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our thorized Agents for the right of using these Wh

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to emp at least 100 in this business in different parts the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf